TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy and mild. Temp. 11-7 (52-45). Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 12-10 (54-50). LONDON: Dry, cloudy and mild. Temp. 12-7 (54-45). Tomorrow, mild with some rain. Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (54-46). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 10-1 (50-34). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 5—1 (41-30). Yesterday's temp. 4—5 (39-23).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 12 S. | Lebanon £1.25
Belgium 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 20 L.Fr.
Denmark 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco 2.50 Dr.
Eire 15 P | Netherlands 1.50 Flor.
Finland 2.30 F.M. | Nigeria 50 K.
France 2.50 F. | Norway 3 N.Kr.
Germany 1.50 D.M. | Portugal 12 Esc.
Great Britain 15 P | Sweden 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece 18 Drs. | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
India Rs. 6 | Spain 30 Ptas.
Iran 40 Rials | Turkey T.£ 3
Italy 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia 9 D.

No. 28,914 — PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1976 — Established 1887

U.K. Calls New Talks In Ulster

It Reconvenes Elected Forum

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The British government announced plans tonight to reconvene the Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention of Roman Catholic and Protestant politicians in a bid to quell the terrorism in the province and work out a political settlement there.

In making the announcement to the House of Commons, Merlyn Rees, the Northern Ireland secretary, made it plain that the British government remained hopeful that some agreement could be reached in Ulster.

A crucial issue is the role of Catholics in any future government. Britain, which took over administration of the province four years ago, is seeking to return Northern Ireland to a coalition of Catholics and Protestants.

Paramilitary Groups

Protestant political parties, dominated by a handful of paramilitary groups, have rejected any involvement of the Catholics at Cabinet or executive level.

Mr. Rees said that the Convention's 78 members—elected in May to work out a compromise formula—would be recalled Feb. 3 for four weeks in a renewed effort to hammer out "a wider and acceptable constitutional framework which provides adequately for partnership and participation."

"The overriding need now is for a wider measure of agreement in the Convention," Mr. Rees said. "It is the very fact that the society of Northern Ireland is divided and that the political parties within Northern Ireland reflect these divisions that violence on both sides can operate under a political guise. The gangsters are able to masquerade as politicians with guns."

Issue of Power-Sharing

Privately, government officials as well as Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland hold out scant hope that the Convention can reach a breakthrough on the issue of power-sharing. Leading members of Ulster's majority Protestant community have drawn up plans for a campaign of civil disruption and lightning strikes—and threaten widespread violence—if any form of power-sharing comes into effect.

Within the six counties of Northern Ireland, Protestants have a two-thirds majority. They have dominated the political and economic life of the province for more than 50 years. In March, 1972, following a wave of Catholic civil rights marches and religious violence, the British took over responsibility for the province, suspending the Northern Ireland Parliament.

Majority Report

The Constitutional Convention, which began meeting in May, was dominated by the 45-member United Ulster Unionist Coalition, comprised of four Protestant parties. The Catholic minority was largely represented by the Social Democratic and Labor party. The convention's majority report, adopted late last year, proposed a return of Protestant political dominance in the province, although it conceded a system of joint Protestant-Catholic committees to examine legislation and propose policies.

It was viewed as significant tonight that Mr. Rees, in his lengthy speech, did not reject the majority report, as was expected. Instead he emphasized "partnership and participation."

At the same time Mr. Rees insisted that the withdrawal of British Army units from the province would be a "grave mistake." He said: "It would solve nothing. I have no doubt that withdrawal, abandonment of our responsibilities to citizens in the United Kingdom, would precipitate violence on an even greater scale than we have seen so far.

"And we must not assume that violence would be confined to Northern Ireland," he added. "It would spread to Great Britain and also to the Republic of Ireland. Withdrawal would be a shortsighted policy, but above all it would be an irresponsible policy."

Ioannidis Sentenced For Ordering Torture

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (AP).—Former strongman Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis has been sentenced to seven years in prison on charges of ordering the torture of junta opponents and destroying the files of the notorious military police force he led during the army dictatorship.

Ioannidis, 53, has already been sentenced to life imprisonment twice in other trials.

Associated Press.

MPLA RALLY—Supporters of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola at a recent rally in Luanda Province. Photo was released by the East German ADN-Zentralbild Agency with no further identification.

Angola Agreement Seen Near at OAU Summit

From Wire Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 12.—African leaders debating ways to end Angola's civil war agreed today to go into a late-night session amid hints that a settlement was probable.

"We have made progress. We are near a compromise," Kenyan Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi said after an afternoon summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity. It was the third day of talks.

The OAU's 46 member states have been split evenly over supporting the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and its two rival groups which have Western support, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

• Cuba to Ignore OAU on Troops in Angola, Page 2.

The compromise resolution calls for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, to be followed by a cease-fire. South African troops are fighting alongside troops of the FNLA and UNITA.

The proposed resolution also calls for an end to all foreign intervention in Angola. It does not specifically name the Soviet Union, which arms the MPLA, or Cuba, which has troops aiding the MPLA.

Passage of the compromise resolution would mark a diplomatic defeat for the MPLA, which wanted OAU recognition of the government it has set up in the Angolan capital of Luanda.

The proposed compromise incorporates clauses from two opposing resolutions offered at the meeting.

A resolution proposed by Nigeria called for recognition of the MPLA and South Africa's withdrawal from the former Portuguese colony. Another, presented by Senegal, advocated a cease-fire and an end to foreign intervention.

OAU sources said that the organization's 46 members had been divided 22-22 between the Nigerian and Senegalese resolution. Ethiopia, the conference host, and Uganda, whose President Idi Amin is the current OAU chairman, remained uncommitted. Earlier reports that one resolution had 23 supporters—with 24 needed for adoption—were called false.

The delegates went into the extended session to work out the compromise after Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told them

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Joins U.K. in Accepting Luns as Mediator

Iceland Tells NATO It Will Quit If Cod War Continues

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (IHT).—The fishing-limits dispute between Iceland and Britain escalated today when the Icelandic ambassador to NATO told an emergency meeting here of the North Atlantic Council that his country would leave the alliance unless an early settlement were found.

Tomas Tomasson told NATO ambassadors that the continued ramming of Icelandic patrol vessels by British Navy ships, which are escorting British trawlers, would persuade Iceland to withdraw from NATO.

He added that Icelandic hostility to the alliance was growing daily. "Increasing numbers of people believe NATO is not doing enough to help our difficulties with the British," he said. "We are making no progress at all."

NATO responded by proposing that Secretary-General Joseph Luns mediate in the dispute. The proposal was accepted by both sides. Mr. Luns is to visit Reykjavik at the government's request as soon as possible. He intends to follow up this visit by holding talks with ministers in London.

A communiqué issued after the meeting stated, "The council generally expressed their concern at this dispute, which was not only harmful to the relations between two allied countries, but also to the alliance as a whole.

"The secretary-general appealed for the exercise of the utmost restraint by the two parties in the dispute."

NATO sources made it clear today that they are taking Iceland's threat seriously. The general anxiety about the implications for all NATO members was expressed during the meeting by U.S. NATO representative David Bruce.

While careful not to take sides, Mr. Bruce stressed to his colleagues the urgent need for a settlement of the dispute. He briefly sketched the strategic implications for the alliance if Iceland should leave NATO. Closure of the two bases there, he said, would leave a dangerous gap in NATO's surveillance of North Atlantic waters, where warships have been intensifying their activities.

This theme was taken up by the British NATO representative, Sir John Killick, who told a press conference that a withdrawal by Iceland "would hardly be in Iceland's best interests at a time when we all recognize the growing threat from Soviet warships."

Threat to U.S.-Run Post

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Icelandic fishermen today threatened a total blockade of a U.S.-run NATO radar post southwest of here over the action of British frigates in the fishing dispute with Britain.

Early today the fishermen ended a protest vigil at the NATO post—which is also a communications center—and their leader, Oskar Hermannsson, explained, "We never planned to stay longer than the weekend."

But, he added, they would return to the post, at Grindavik, in southwest Iceland, if their demands for help by the U.S. forces here against British "violence" were not met.

"We only intended this watch to be a warning," he said. "If our demands are not met, we will certainly very soon take more radical and effective measures."

Israelis Boycott Meeting

UN Council Begins Debate on Middle East

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 12.—The Security Council today began a debate on the Middle East and political rights of the Palestinians. The debate was demanded by Syria as its price for permitting a UN peace force to patrol the Golan Heights.

The 15 Council members—following the procedure adopted last year of talking things over privately as a first step—held closed-door discussions among themselves this morning and began an open meeting later.

The Palestine Liberation Organization hopes to use the Council debate to reinforce its claim to a role as a full-fledged partner in future Middle East peace negotiations.

Dedicated to Destruction

Israel regards the PLO as a terrorist organization dedicated to its destruction and has refused to take part in the talks with PLO representatives.

Three pipe bombs, including one set to go off just before the Council debate, were found near the UN library building today and defused, officials said. An electrician for the New York subway system found the three bombs in a power substation.

It was reported, meanwhile, that the United States has informed Arab nations that it will veto any resolution that dictates that the PLO participate in the Geneva talks on the Middle East or that sets new conditions for an overall settlement there.

Administration officials told The New York Times that diplomatic steps had been taken to insure that the Arab countries would not misunderstand the U.S. position during the debate, which is expected to last about 10 days.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has urged Israel to attend the debate and make its views known, but the Israelis preferred

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Police Use Tougher Tactics To Break Up Madrid Protests

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Riot police tonight fired round after round of tear gas in the center of Madrid as they fought violent street demonstrations by workers and students, who demanded political liberties and the end of government wage controls.

Hundreds of demonstrators surged through the streets of Madrid smashing light bulbs of Christmas decorations yet to be taken down.

The acrid stench of tear gas filled streets in the city center. Passers-by held handkerchiefs to their mouths.

In the climax of a "day of struggle" called by underground leftist groups to challenge the month-old government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, police chased and clubbed protesters along the central Gran Via and Alcala streets and in Puerta del Sol and Cibeles squares. They fired dozens of smoke flares and lobbed tear-gas grenades, cutting visibility to 20 feet at times.

The "day of struggle" was called by Socialist and Communist groups to press for wage hikes, trade-union freedom and the release of political prisoners. It started with the early morning bombing of a suburban railroad track and continued with strikes, sit-ins, street demonstrations and campus assemblies.

85,000 Are Idle

Press reports said at least 85,000 workers were idled by strikes and lockouts in the Madrid region alone, with additional thousands on strike in the provinces. Police stormed into Madrid's main university campus to break up student-worker assemblies which were shouting "Down with the dictatorship." They fired several shots in the air to disperse a group of about 100 students who blocked traffic, shouting "Amnesty."

The government issued another warning that it will not permit chaos to spread in post-Franco Spain. Police scattering the demonstrators in downtown Madrid acted considerably tougher than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

United Press International.

BOMBING IN SPAIN—Workers repairing Madrid commuter line track after it was damaged by a bomb. Other bombs were discovered on the line but they did not go off.

Bomber, Missile Limited

SALT-2 Compromise By U.S., Russia Seen

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—The essential compromise for a Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 agreement on strategic arms limitation has already been struck, according to Western and Soviet sources.

The Russians will accept restrictions on where they deploy their new "Backfire" bomber and will refrain from building in-flight refueling capacities for it, thereby limiting its capability as a strategic weapon against the United States.

The United States, for its part, will accept limitations on the range of its new winged cruise missiles, which can be launched from submarines and aircraft. This will reduce their threat to the Soviet Union, it was said.

The effect will be to leave untouched the ceiling of 2,400 long-range missiles and bombers for both sides that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and President Ford set in Vladivostok in November, 1974, as well as its corollary provision that no more than 1,320 of the missiles can carry independently targeted multiple warheads, or MIRVs.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is expected to conclude the deal during his visit here next week although it will not become official until Mr. Brezhnev makes a long-postponed visit to Washington in the spring or summer.

Ratification Vote

The timetable is reportedly being arranged so that the new agreement, to last until 1985, will not come up for a ratification vote in Congress until after the November presidential elections. (The existing SALT agreement expires next year.)

Indications are that the compromise was reached a month ago in Washington during talks between Mr. Kissinger and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin but that Mr. Kissinger postponed his trip here, which had been planned for mid-December, to insure that all U.S. agencies were "signed on" to the basic provisions and to the scope of alternatives on details—such as the range to which the cruise missile will be restricted—which he will bring for the final negotiating sessions with Mr. Brezhnev.

There have been signs in the Soviet press in recent weeks that the Kremlin is preparing the country for the conclusion of an agreement. Most important was a 2,000-word article New Year's Day in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, on limiting strategic arms. It was the first public comment on the subject at such length in almost a year and was signed "Observer," which is the most authoritative signature short of an official government statement. Tass distributed the entire article in English, which further underscored its importance.

In substance it only reviewed the subject, but it reaffirmed that the Russians are "constructively pursuing" a new SALT agreement "precisely embodying the [Vladivostok] accord," and it predictably blamed the United States for obstacles that have prevented success so far.

A second article, carried by Tass last week and used in the major papers, discussed for the first time the Backfire-vs.-cruise missile issue, although in terms giving all virtue to the Soviet position.

It quoted an article by Townsend Hoopes, former U.S. deputy secretary of the Air Force, as saying, "the Backfire bomber, which cannot be considered a strategic weapon, was quite artificially included" in the U.S. proposal of September that Moscow rejected.

"The U.S.A. suggests [in that proposal] raising the maximum limits [of the Vladivostok accord] and including several hundreds of Backfire bombers into the permissible number, but envisages absolutely no limits for the winged missiles, which can be launched from aircraft and submarines," it further quoted Mr. Hoopes.

Western and Soviet sources were amused, parenthetically, that the Tass article described the Soviet bomber by its NATO code name—the aircraft's Soviet designation remains secret—and also omitted Mr. Hoopes's denigration of the craft's capabilities.

But the two articles were taken to mean that the issue has already been resolved and West-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Socialists Are Key in Italy

Leone Asked to Choose Moro to Form Cabinet

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Jan. 12 (NYT).—President Giovanni Leone formally opened today a search for a solution to the political crisis that has left Italy without a government. He called in present and past political leaders, at half-hour intervals, for advice on the formation of a new regime.

The Christian Democrats, who have dominated politics here for more than 30 years, asked the President to assign to Aldo Moro, the outgoing Premier, the job of trying to form the next administration. Mr. Leone is expected to announce his choice by Wednesday.

The Moro government, a coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans, resigned last Wednesday after the Socialists withdrew their parliamentary support, charging that their views had been ignored. If a new administration is not created after the talks now under way, Italy would face general elections in the spring, a year ahead of schedule.

Socialists' Role

Most of Italy's politicians, including Communists, have come out against early elections. But the key to a solution resides with the Socialists, who are demanding a greater voice in government and may obtain some seats in a reshaped cabinet.

The Socialists, who control 61 seats in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies, have been less than clear about their intentions.

On the one hand, they complain that the Christian Democrats are relying on "under the table" advice from the Communists. On the other, the Socialists want the Communists to take more open responsibility for policies and thus share the blame when things go wrong rather than reap the benefits of opposition.

Different Views

Under the Socialist proposal, the Communist party, Italy's second largest, would remain outside the government but would publicly identify itself with many government policies. The Communists say they want cabinet seats or nothing. The Christian Democrats say they are firmly against formal arrangements of any kind with the Communists.

Several politicians suggested that the talks that started today—they will continue at the Quirinale Palace tomorrow—could result in a new four-party coalition government, including the Christian Democrats, the Republicans, the Socialists and the Social Democrats.

The Socialists emphasized today that their demands were flexible, thus raising the possibility of a relatively short crisis.

Vietnam Almost Cost Him His Job

Colson Says Kissinger Stand On Bombing Alienated Nixon

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (IHT).—Former President Richard Nixon was so infuriated by Henry Kissinger's dissent from his order to bomb North Vietnam into submission late in 1972 that he had his national security adviser's telephone calls monitored and was "counting the days" until Mr. Kissinger resigned, a former Nixon aide says.

However, as the Watergate scandal spread and threatened to engulf the president himself, Mr. Nixon sought to draw attention away from it by emphasizing foreign affairs more and more. Thus Mr. Kissinger, despite his opposition to the bombing and efforts by the Nixon "palace guard" to force him out, became a valuable asset to the besieged president.

Mr. Nixon, no longer trying to jettison Mr. Kissinger, nominated him in August, 1973, for the additional post of secretary of state, a Cabinet position.

In New Book

Former Nixon White House aide Charles Colson, who pleaded guilty to obstructing justice by planning the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, tells the story of Mr. Kissinger's near-fall and resurrection in a forthcoming book, "Born Again." Columnist Jack Anderson, who says he corroborated details with "sources close to Kissinger" and others, published a synopsis of the story last week.

As Mr. Anderson recounted the events, Mr. Nixon on Dec. 17, 1972, ordered U.S. bombers to begin round-the-clock attacks on North Vietnam to force a settlement of the war. The bombing provoked outrage from adversaries and allies and many in Congress, and Mr. Kissinger urged the president to explain to the world the reasons for his decision. Mr. Nixon declined and imposed on his administration tight secrecy about the bombing.

But columnist James Reston of The New York Times wrote soon afterward that Mr. Kissinger opposed the attacks, calling it "war by tantrum."

Colson read the Reston column to the president, who exploded: "I will not tolerate insubordination. You tell Henry he's to talk to no one; period. I mean to no one! And tell him not to call me. I will accept no calls from him."

Colson gave the president's message to Mr. Kissinger, who agreed that he would not talk with anyone in the press about the bombing.

Surveillance Ordered

Mr. Kissinger flew to Palm Springs, Calif., for a few days' relaxation and the president, still angry, decided to put a watch on him.

According to Colson, Mr. Nixon "ordered me to have the Secret Service keep a record of all incoming and outgoing calls from Kissinger's heavily guarded villa in Palm Springs."

The former Nixon aide said he issued the orders and the Secret Service started monitoring Mr. Kissinger's calls, although Colson

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Thai Parliament Dissolved by King

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand has dissolved the National Assembly at the request of Premier Kukrit Pramoj, radio Thailand announced tonight.

The decision, which amounted to resignation by the 54-year-old Premier, came two days before the assembly, elected last Jan. 26, was due to debate a no-confidence motion in his eight-party coalition government.

General elections will be held April 4, the radio said in its unscheduled broadcast.

Officials Accuse Hoarders

Increasing Cost of Foods Now Portugal's Top Issue

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LISBON, Jan. 12 (WP).—The hottest topic in this town is no longer revolution, coups or politics. It is the price of potatoes—and sugar, chickens, carrots and almost everything else on a dinner table.

"It is awful," said Maria Dinia Castanheiro as she pushed her 20-month-old daughter in a shopping cart through the Expreso Supermercado. "Just for carrots, the price has almost doubled in a few weeks. I had to wait in line 30 minutes to get one liter of milk for her," she said, pointing to the baby.

"It is very expensive," said another mother. "There is no vegetable oil for cooking and I can't find margarine." Just since Christmas, she said, small chickens had gone up from 33.67 escudos ($1.20) each to 55 ($2.00).

The soaring cost of food threatens to heat up political temperatures here and is now the single biggest threat to the moderate-left regime of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo. The government recognizes the peril and promises to put a lid on food costs. But it seems unlikely that it can do this, encourage farmers to produce more and let wages continue their sharp increases.

Some of the housewives do not understand why their food bills have rocketed, but Rita Norton, who had a baby in a cart and another evidently on the way, was quick to lay the blame.

"The middlemen hold things back from the market," she said indignantly. "They have always made the profits. The farmers must ask more to go on producing because their costs go up."

This is precisely the line of the government, which wants to offend neither farmers nor workers. Earlier this week, the Azevedo Cabinet issued a long statement on its plans to deal with food prices and laid the recent surge of prices to "unscrupulous speculators ... putting pressure on demand."

Many accept this conspiracy theory with its suggestion of greedy hoarders. But unless something is done soon, the Portuguese will begin to wonder what creates the conditions that make hoarding possible.

At another market, Carlos Albuquerque complained about the price of potatoes. He now pays 24 cents a pound compared with 20 cents as recently as Christmas. Mr. Albuquerque, an electrician, was one of the few shoppers who had a more sophisticated explanation for what is happening.

"Wages have gone up," he said firmly. "The very big wage increase had to be reflected in something. They were pushed too high. Then prices went up, so wages went up some more and it was a circle. Also, there may be speculation. They hold it back and wait for a shortage."

Increase of 60 %

His own pay is a good example. A year ago, his earnings averaged $3,060 a year. His union then pushed up wages and now he is getting $4,950 a year, nearly 60 per cent more.

Whatever it says, the government does recognize that militant unions, free after half a century of repression, are playing a major role in the roaring inflation here. Wage negotiations have been prohibited since last month but it is hard for any regime to freeze wages for long and this government has less control of affairs than most.

Confronted with an inflation rate that may be 30 per cent or more, the government has publicly denounced "the climate of total permissiveness in which we have been living" and has drawn the lesson that it is not "possible to work and produce less and earn and spend more without paying the political, economic and social price."

But the actions are much less brave than the words. The regime announced that it will soon fix price ceilings on potatoes, pork, poultry, eggs, peas, beans, apples, oranges, fish and some other products. This could be a recipe for new troubles. Ceilings will not encourage farm output, which is shrinking. However, the regime plans to spur farmers with direct subsidies.

Dilemma Exploited

The left is exploiting the government's dilemma carefully. The extreme left of Maoists, Trotskyites, anarchists and others have launched a two-week "struggle against the cost of living." Next Friday, they plan a "day of struggle" in the big Commercio square on the waterfront. There they intend to sell produce directly from the farm at "cost," stage a circus and make speeches.

The Communists, still part of the coalition government here, cannot attack the regime directly and so work through proxies. Thirteen Communist-led unions have formed a "struggle committee" and will stage a rally at a football stadium "against the increase in the cost of living" and "against the freeze on salaries."

The 13 unions are papering the town with leaflets charging: "In recent days, the government and the capitalists have allowed the most scandalous price rises ever to take place in this country."

The solution, of course, must be found, "at the expense of the incomes of those who brought about the crisis. That is, the capitalists."

"Everybody out on Jan. 17," the leaflets conclude.

Exchange Reopens

LISBON, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The Lisbon Stock Exchange opened today for the first time since April, 1974, but dealing was suspended after 30 minutes when no sellers could be found.

Under its new rules, the exchange will, for the moment, deal only in fixed-interest stocks.

Ministry of Finance officials said that they could not foresee any chance of resuming trading in ordinary shares in the immediate future. Most of the shares traded previously were of firms that have since been nationalized.

Bonn to Maintain Restrictions on Trading in Arms

BONN, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The government will maintain in principle its ban on arms exports to most countries outside NATO but will decide individually on possible exceptions, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

A modification to the basic rule has been pending since the autumn. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his key ministers are understood now to have decided against lifting the ban, although West German industry has been pressing for a change.

The aerospace industry warned the government in the autumn that it faced shutdowns and unemployment unless the ban was lifted.

Mr. Gruenewald said there was no reason for changing the 1971 government decision under which West Germany exports weapons to NATO and certain other pro-Western and neutral countries only and abstains from supplying arms to areas of tension.

In individual cases, he said, Bonn would decide which countries should receive military equipment and which should be barred.

Japanese Report No Progress in Gromyko Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said tonight that he had made no progress with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in more than eight hours of talks on a territorial dispute holding up conclusion of a peace treaty.

He also told a news conference that the Russians appeared to be obsessed with a proposed Japanese peace and friendship treaty with China.

The territorial dispute is over four small islands off northeast Hokkaido, Japan's most northern main island, which Russia occupied when World War II ended and Japan wants back.

Mr. Gromyko last year described Japan's claim to the islands as unfounded. Mut Mr. Miyazawa said he had not repeated this view in Tokyo.

Mr. Gromyko arrived Saturday for a five-day visit.

Markovic Case Dropped in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP).—A Paris court today dismissed all charges against François Marcantoni, arrested almost seven years ago in the "Markovic murder affair," a case in which the names of film actor Alain Delon and the late President Georges Pompidou were mentioned.

The attorney for the family of the murder victim, Stefan Markovic, Mr. Delon's onetime chauffeur and bodyguard, said he had filed an immediate appeal. Markovic, 31, a Yugoslav, left a letter saying that if anything happened to him questions should be asked of Mr. Delon, the actor's ex-wife Nathalie and Mr. Marcantoni.

Baccarat
The finest in French Crystal since 1764.
You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.
30 bis Rue de Paradis Paris.
Tel.: 770-64-30.
Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m., 5 p.m. Saturday, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.
Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

NINA RICCI
Before the presentation of the Spring Collection
SALES
of Winter Collection Models
Wednesday January 14
from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 17:30 p.m.
22, rue des Capucines

Associated Press.

FELLOW TRAVELERS—Israel's former Prime Minister Golda Meir and the incumbent foreign minister, Yigal Allon, arriving yesterday at London's Heathrow Airport from visits in the United States. She was in America on a private visit; he had talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In Britain both will confer with Prime Minister Harold Wilson on the latest U.S.-Israeli talks.

Rightists, Leftists in Beirut Fight for Control of Bridges

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Rightist and leftist gunmen battled today for control of two vital bridges linking the Christian area of Beirut with its northern hinterland.

Under cover of darkness, Palestinian and leftist Moslem guerrillas seized the bridge on which the highway from the north comes into the capital across the Beirut River. From beneath the bridge they opened fire with machine guns and rifles at anything moving on another, older bridge 100 yards farther south.

Christian Phalangists went into action at dawn to try to blast the Palestinians out of their positions but they were too well fortified.

Battle of Nerves

A battle of nerves followed. From a strong point on a roof on the heights of Christian Ashrafiyeh, Phalangists laid down covering fire on the Palestinian positions every time a car nosed forward from the shelter of the houses below to make the dash across the old bridge.

Control of the bridges is a life-and-death matter. If the Moslems can block them the Christians in the city will have only one direct land route out to the north—a bridge a mile to the south that is dangerously exposed to leftist fire. Apart from that there are only winding mountain roads liable to blockade and harassment.

For the Moslems, on the other hand, control of the bridges would leave them only about 400 yards from a link between their forces in Quarantina and the big Nabaa suburb. This would be a major step toward ringing Beirut with Moslem positions.

Vehicles Released

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, a rightist former president whose private forces are fighting on the side of the Phalangists, said the army had abandoned plans to ferry food to the isolated Palestinian refugee camp at Tal Zaatar after leftist seizure of a Lebanese column yesterday.

The leftists later released the 10 armored vehicles and their crews, but Mr. Chamoun said the project to supply Tal Zaatar had been postponed and that the seizure would have extremely serious consequences.

In central Beirut, fighting flared along the ragged line stretching from the seacoast south to the National Museum.

Egypt Warns Israel

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Egypt has warned Israel against intervening in Lebanon and has told all concerned foreign powers of the Egyptian stand through diplomatic channels, Cairo newspapers reported today.

Mideast Talks Begin in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

to speak from outside the Council chamber.

The Israeli delegate to the UN, Chaim Herzog, addressed a meeting at the Carnegie Endowment across the street from the United Nations this morning and he is expected to keep up a rebuttal campaign during the debate.

Mr. Herzog warned that the Security Council is setting "the political stage . . . for the renewal of hostilities," because it is undermining prospects for the negotiation of a Middle East settlement.

The meeting this afternoon, he said, "is all part of a planned operation, including this transition to the Security Council . . . to legitimize a further round of hostilities."

The United States has been urging all interested states to make sure that the Council debate does nothing to make it more difficult to make progress toward a negotiated settlement.

The U.S. position holds that the basis for a negotiated settlement is found in Security Council Resolution 242 of November, 1967.

The resolution says that the principles for a "just and lasting peace" include withdrawal of Israeli forces "from territories" captured in the June, 1967, war. The Arabs succeeded in the General Assembly in having a resolution adopted last month asserting that Israel should pull back from "all" occupied territories.

The United States will veto any resolution that ends the ambiguity and that calls for a total Israeli withdrawal.

The Palestinian question is referred to in Resolution 242 only indirectly as "the refugees problem." Arabs would like to have a new Council resolution reflect Assembly resolutions asserting that the PLO should participate in negotiations and that the "national rights" of Palestinians should be recognized. The United States will veto such changes.

Rejection Front Stand

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Rejection Front of the Palestine liberation movement condemned the PLO today for agreeing to participate in the Council debate.

"This participation is the beginning of a mutual recognition between the PLO and the United States," Al Hadaf, the magazine of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said in Beirut.

This mutual recognition will set the stage for direct PLO dealing with Israel, it added.

Israelis Urge Attendance

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (AP).—A group of politicians and intellectuals urged Israel today to attend the UN debate and recognize Palestinian statehood.

The Committee for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, which includes former army officers and moderate politicians, urged in a news conference that Israel allow the Palestinians to set up a state in the occupied Jordanian West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Compromise On SALT Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

ern and Soviet sources confirmed this interpretation.

The Western sources believe that the Russians, in designing the medium bomber, never intended that the Backfire would have the range to reach the United States on a one-way trip and that this "accidental effect," when coupled with the possibility of refueling in the air, unnecessarily upset Pentagon officials.

About 25 Backfires have been deployed so far and it was after their deployment, and after the Vladivostok talks, that their potential became apparent.

Similarly, the U.S. cruise missile, yet to be flight-tested, was not mentioned at Vladivostok. With a design range of up to 2,000 miles, the small drone craft with its own computers can be carried in large numbers by planes and ships.

It is not clear whether the Russians first sought to amend the Vladivostok agreement to include the cruise missiles (reportedly seeking to limit their range to 375 miles) or whether the United States first sought changes to cover the Soviet bomber. But the Soviet Union adamantly opposed raising the ceiling set at Vladivostok and the compromise reached will keep the lid on the number of long-range missiles and bombers as defined under its terms.

© Los Angeles Times.

Despite Any OAU Resolution on Angola

Cuba to Continue Supplying Troops to MPLA

By David Binder

HAVANA, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Cuba's deputy premier for foreign affairs has said that his country will continue to provide troops to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola regardless of any resolution adopted by the Organization of African Unity calling for an end to foreign intervention in the Angolan civil war.

In an informal talk with correspondents from the United States, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the deputy premier and a member of the Politburo, said, when asked if Cuba would withdraw its soldiers in response to an African demand: "No, only if Neto says we should withdraw. We would disregard a call from the OAU."

He was referring to Agostinho Neto, leader of the MPLA, which also is supported with large arms shipments from the Soviet Union.

Since October, Cuba has dispatched what U.S. officials estimate to be more than 7,500 soldiers to Angola to fight alongside units of the MPLA against two other factions in the civil war, which is now in its seventh month.

Number Is Secret

"We always helped them," Mr. Rodriguez said. But when asked to confirm that Cuba indeed had more than 7,000 soldiers in Angola, he said: "I am not going to tell you how many."

In the conversation which took place in the government's new marble and glass Salon of Receptions, Mr. Rodriguez also provided new details of Cuba's involvement in Angola.

He said it became substantial late last spring when the tenuous coalition of the MPLA with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola broke apart.

"Neto asked us for advisers then," Mr. Rodriguez recounted, "and we sent 180—no, it was 230 military men to Angola. They set up four training centers for Angolan fighters."

Cuban Casualties

Asked whether Cuban casualties were between 50 to 60, as estimated by several Western governments, Mr. Rodriguez said: "No. Much less. Much, much less."

He was asked how the Cuban people had received the involvement of Cuban soldiers in Angola. "They accepted," he asserted.

He said that at the first congress of the Cuban Communist party last month, "solidarity for Angola was so strong there has been nothing like it here since the Declaration of Havana in 1961," by Premier Fidel Castro after the abortive CIA bombing of Cuban airfields.

While young Cubans do voice support for the Angola intervention in conversation with Western visitors, there seems to be a high degree of concern about the cost in Cuban lives. They have not been told how many Cubans are in Angola or how long they have been there or exactly what they are doing.

"Have you heard anything about the OAU meeting?" a Cuban asked a visitor in a Havana ice cream parlor yesterday. She said that, while imbued with revolutionary feeling, she was worried about the Angola situation. Many Cubans met by visiting newsmen seem to have a friend or a relative who has been sent to Angola. Cubans say the bulk of those who went were volunteers.

Mr. Rodriguez insisted that Cuba's action conformed not only with the principles of "proletarian internationalism" but also with "international law because we were asked for help by an established government that has now been recognized by 40 states—22 of them in Africa."

AP.

PRE-TALKS DIP—Field Marshal Idi Amin, president of Uganda and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, in Addis Ababa pool before opening of OAU talks.

OAU Progress On Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

that Moscow and Washington were calling the shots because the OAU lacked the power to shape Africa's destiny.

"Africa—where is power?" said Mr. Kaunda in a rare admission of OAU impotency.

"Is it in the insults we have heard? No. Is it in the division we witness? No. Our failure here confirms that the OAU has no power to shape the destiny of Africa. Power is in the hands of the superpowers.

"Africa must not deceive itself. Decisions on Angola, effective decisions, I mean, are being made in Moscow and Washington."

Then, Mr. Kaunda left Addis Ababa for home.

In related developments:

- Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko said that he had an unconfirmed report that FNLA troops had parachuted into Quifangondo, site of the water supply for Luanda. Quifangondo was the scene of heavy fighting earlier in the war.
- Three South African infantrymen, handcuffed during a tumultuous news conference here, said that they were captured by MPLA troops in Angola last week. "I don't know why we were in Angola. Our officers may know. We just received orders," one of them said.

UNITA Recruits Face War With Two Weeks' Training

By Tom Lambert

KAPOLO, Angola, Jan. 12.—War demands trained soldiers and one of Angola's anti-Communist forces is training men here on a schedule that would make a Western army instructor's hair stand on end.

Recruited from the villages and towns of this country's southern section, which is held by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the soldiers are given two weeks of training and then shipped off to the battlefront in the north.

No Western army instructor would consider two weeks sufficient time to teach a recruit how to lace his boots, much less to qualify him for combat. But probably the soldiers used by Angola's Marxists are given no more training in a war in which foreigners are said to be filling the spearhead combat roles.

Situated 40 miles southeast of Silva Porto, this training base used to be a Portuguese penal colony, dominated by a white, high-walled fortress whose cells now function as a barracks for some of the 1,000 men under instruction.

Some of the Angolan officers said 15 U.S. instructors were here until their departure in October. They are not expected back.

400 Soldiers a Week

Capt. Fonseca Chindonda, 22, a graduate of a Zambian military school and one of the 30 instructors, said Kapolo turns out an average of 400 unpaid UNITA soldiers weekly and that the output from UNITA's 14 other training camps is about the same.

That would mean UNITA is sending about 20,000 soldiers each month to the battlefront, a figure that seems to merit some skepticism. The sputtering war and the claim of the anti-Communists that they lack arms would seem to preclude the combat use of that number of soldiers monthly.

The recruits here—one is 10 years old but most are between 16 and 30—do without such amenities as uniforms, movies, balanced meals, weekend passes, libraries, doctors and modern weapons. A recruit injured at Kapolo is taken to Silva Porto for treatment.

But enthusiasm is remarkably high among the trainees, including at least six girls, who snap to a kind of amateurish attention as a camp officer approaches.

Wearing everything from oddments of combat camouflage fatigues (the jacket of one man, the trousers of another) to checkered bellbottom pants to torn undershirts, the recruits, many of them barefoot, put in up to 14 hours daily on weapons training, small-unit tactics and political indoctrination.

"We tell them about the Communists and why we must fight for Angola," Capt. Chindonda said.

Inspirational Song

As he spoke, two companies of recruits in a forest clearing at the edge of the camp, their voices keeping time to the thump of two hide-covered drums, were singing "Savimbi is our leader, Angola is our land." Jonas Savimbi is UNITA's president.

Not far away, about 30 recruits, many of whom never had seen a military weapon, were undergoing training under live fire, wriggling on their elbows through a sandy gulch as officers on the banks above pumped a torrent of rifle bullets over their heads.

As soldiers firing U.S.-made mortars lobbed rockets comfortably ahead of it, another platoon, each man brandishing a World War II carbine and howling with excitement, charged across a flatland toward an "enemy objective" at the edge of a chimp of jungle.

Notably, Kapolo's armory does not include any of the Soviet-made 122-mm rockets used by the Angolan Marxists and their Cuban allies. The rockets' thunder reportedly has caused some anti-Communist soldiers to break and flee.

But Capt. Chindonda said Kapolo's graduates "are ready for the 122s."

The recruits grow most of their own food, including vegetables and fruit such as pawpaws and oranges. They also tend a herd of pigs. One day recently, a platoon of recruits with carbines slung across their backs and wielding crude long-handled mattocks were detailed to hoeing the scrawny patches of potatoes, cabbages and tomatoes.

© Los Angeles Times.

Colson Tells Of Alienation

(Continued from Page 1)

said he is not sure whether they tapped his line, bugged his end of the conversation or just used devices to list his incoming and outgoing calls.

The monitoring, he said, shows that Mr. Kissinger had tried to call the president but Mr. Nixon refused to take the calls. So, according to Colson, Mr. Kissinger then "proceeded to call his friend Joe Kraft [columnist Joseph Kraft]."

Departure Awaited

Three days later, Mr. Kraft wrote in a column that Mr. Kissinger strongly opposed the bombing order. This so inflamed Mr. Nixon that he began "counting the days until Henry left to return to Harvard," Colson says in his book.

Mr. Anderson reports that sources close to Mr. Kissinger say he was fully aware of the White House "palace guard's" efforts to force him out in disgrace, making him the scapegoat for Mr. Nixon's bombing policies.

Mr. Kissinger's intimates, Mr. Anderson wrote, confirmed that the "palace guard"—H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Colson—cut Mr. Kissinger off from Mr. Nixon for a time, but the rising flood of Watergate changed him from a Nixon anathema to an asset and he was elevated by the president, who resigned a year later because of Watergate.

Rhodesian Rioter Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 12 (AP).—Police opened fire last night on 200 rioters in the central Rhodesian town of Gwelo, killing a man and wounding another, the government announced today.

Israeli Settlement Is Opened On Golan; 3d in 5 Weeks

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The third Israeli settlement to be established on the Golan Heights in the last five weeks became a reality last week when the first group of settlers moved into their prefabricated homes on the site of a former Syrian farming village.

The new settlement is one of four approved by the government in response to the Nov. 30 United Nations Security Council decision to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the Middle East debate scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Construction on the fourth settlement is already under way, Israeli officials said, and the first residents are scheduled to move in within a week or so.

Reached by telephone from Jerusalem, a young woman resident of Sha'al, the settlement inaugurated Friday, said that she and her comrades had made an extra effort to be in their new homes in time for the Security Council debate.

"We wanted Sha'al to be Israel's answer to the Palestinian presence in the Security Council," the woman said.

Sha'al is Hebrew for "step," but the name apparently was inspired by the phrase "Aff Sha'al," or "Not an Inch," which is the slogan of the rightist Land of Israel movement, which favors the annexation of all the occupied Arab territories. It reflects the determination of the settlers on the Golan Heights to hold on to the occupied Syrian territory and eventually see it incorporated into Israel.

The government's approval of the four new settlements was an act of political defiance that officials admitted later was done at least partly to appease domestic opinion.

The decision was made at an extraordinary Cabinet session called within 12 hours after the Security Council vote. The next day, Israeli planes carried out the first air raids on Palestinian targets in Lebanon in three months. Although government spokesmen denied that the strikes were politically motivated, the raids, like the decision on the settlements, served to mollify an angry Israeli public and reduce the pressure on the government from the right.

Both moves, however, brought sharp response from Washington and led to a public dispute between the two governments. In the U.S. view, each new settlement creates another obstacle to an eventual peace agreement. The Rabin government insists on its right to determine its own settlement policy and contends that it is the Arab rejection of Israel, not the settlements, that is blocking the route to peace.

25 Golan Villages

The four villages approved last month will raise to 25 the number of settlements established on the Golan Heights since Israel first seized the area from Syria in 1967. They will raise to 59 the number of settlements in all the occupied areas.

Nearly all of these settlements are affiliated with kibbutz movements that are sponsored in turn by different political parties in Israel.

As a result of these affiliations, the whole argument over settlement policy has strong political overtones.

Police Use Tougher Tactics To Break Up Madrid Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

on previous occasions, when they had usually "invited" demonstrators to move along.

Many policemen carried submachine guns, but did not use them.

Government sources blamed leftist extremists for the bombing of the tracks of a busy commuter railroad in Madrid. Only one of eight bombs placed on the tracks went off. It caused no injuries but train service was interrupted for more than six hours.

The government's Information Ministry acknowledged that many of the labor conflicts were legal and motivated by economic reasons. But it said leftist agitators were behind a rash of illegal demonstrations upsetting public order, so police had to intervene.

Barcelona Slowdown

In Barcelona, 5,000 electric workers staged a slowdown, threatening to cut off service to the city and its heavily industrialized region if police intervened.

Eighteen Madrid banks closed for two hours today, and bank-union officials warned of possible similar action nationwide. Leaflets called for bank employees not to be fooled by either capitalists or Communists.

Auto and electronics plants in the Madrid suburb of Getafe remained shut. They included U.S. subsidiaries Chrysler España and Standard Electric, an ITT affiliate. With construction and textile workers also off the job, more than 100,000 industrial unionists were idle.

In Asturias, in northern Spain, 704 coal miners walked off the job at the HUNOSA mine, run by the government.

The only progress on the labor front was in Valencia, where 700 workers at a government shipyard ended a five-day strike after accepting an $85 monthly pay raise.

2 Other Candidates Assail Plan

Carter Asks Independent Role For Attorney General's Office

By Jules Witcover

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 12 (WP).—Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia yesterday proposed removing the office of attorney general from the president's cabinet and making it an independent office with a term of five to seven years as a means of protecting it from undue political influence. Two other Democratic presidential candidates, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, immediately attacked the idea as removing the attorney general from presidential and public accountability.

Jimmy Carter

Mr. Carter made the proposal on a television program on which Sen. Bayh, Mr. Harris and another candidate, Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania, also were questioned. Sen. Bayh and Mr. Harris expressed their criticism when questioned after the show. Gov. Shapp left the studio before he could be asked his views.

Separate Term

Mr. Carter proposed the move as a way of shielding the FBI, which is under the attorney general's control in the Justice Department, from political pressures and influence. He said that under his plan the attorney general would be appointed by the president for a term not coinciding with the chief executive's, and could not be removed unless the president and the Senate found him guilty of malfeasance in office.

Mr. Carter said he considered the need to appoint a special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation "an insult" to the attorney general's office, in that it indicated a lack of faith.

Sen. Bayh said he feared that creation of an independent attorney general's office could lead to just the evil that Mr. Carter sought to avoid—use of an agency like the FBI in political investigations, as the Internal Revenue Service has been used. The IRS is part of the Treasury Department but has been disclosed to have conducted so-called "political audits" during the Nixon administration.

Mr. Harris said of Mr. Carter's proposal: "I don't like it. The president ought to be able to choose his cabinet. It's a time-honored tradition. I don't want it removed from the control of the people."

During the program Sen. Bayh said that he would stay out of the Florida Democratic primary on March 9 so that Mr. Carter would have a clean shot at beating Alabama's Gov. George Wallace in that contest.

Won't Back Down

Mr. Carter was asked whether he would quit the race for the Democratic presidential nomination if he failed to beat Gov. Wallace in Florida. He replied that he was in the race all the way to the convention.

Gov. Wallace, appearing on another television program, said he expected to win in Florida despite the party "hierarchy" ganging up on him.

He accused President Ford of speaking out against busing schoolchildren to integrate schools while his attorney general was in court supporting it. It is a case of "the right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing," Gov. Wallace said. He proposed a freedom-of-choice constitutional amendment that would permit local option on busing.

Mr. Carter, Sen. Bayh and Mr. Harris are among six Democratic hopefuls competing in Iowa for 47 national convention delegates in a selection process that starts with precinct caucuses across the state a week from today. The others are Sargent Shriver, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. All six were campaigning in the state yesterday.

Associated Press.

SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES—Shoppers in the snow on an almost trafficless street on New York's Lower East Side created a turn-of-the-century scene on Sunday.

CIA Agents Violated Rule In LSD Case

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—Central Intelligence Agency agents apparently ignored orders and warnings from senior intelligence agency officials when they ran an LSD experiment that led to the suicide in 1953 of civilian Army scientist Frank Olson, according to CIA files on the case.

The documents were released Saturday by Mr. Olson's family. The CIA was ordered to make the documents available to the family last July by President Ford after it was revealed that the agency kept the circumstances of Mr. Olson's death secret from the family for 22 years.

The documents show that six months before Mr. Olson's death, Richard Helms, then a senior CIA official under director Allen Dulles, warned a staff meeting of agency officers that LSD was "dynamite" and that he should be consulted before it was ever used by agents.

Not long after Mr. Helms's warning, another top CIA official, Frank Wisner, who was then the agency's deputy director for plans, sent out a memo to the technical services staff ordering that the drug not be used without his permission.

Excerpts from the diary of the CIA's inspector general at the time of Mr. Olson's death show that Mr. Wisner and Mr. Helms denied knowing anything about the experiment. Neither official was notified, according to the records, before three agents from the technical services staff, with the approval of senior staff officials, slipped LSD to a group of seven unwitting Army researchers, including Mr. Olson, who were gathered at a meeting set up by the CIA in western Maryland.

Mental Breakdown

Nine days after the incident, Mr. Olson jumped to his death from a 10th-floor New York City hotel room. The scientist had suffered a mental breakdown which was caused by the LSD experiment, according to the CIA records.

The files also indicate that at least one top CIA official, the agency's general counsel, Lawrence Houston, sharply criticized the agents' handling of the experiment.

In a memo to the CIA's inspector general, who was conducting an investigation into Mr. Olson's suicide, Mr. Houston noted that the technical services staff and the agents who ran the experiment failed to take "normal and reasonable precautions."

In cases where human life and health are at stake, Mr. Houston wrote, "at least the prudent reasonable measures which can be taken to minimize the risk must be taken and failure to do so is culpable negligence."

Despite this internal admission, top CIA officials continued and expanded the agency's drug-testing program until the early 1960s, according to testimony presented by the CIA last November before a Senate subcommittee.

Trial for Conspiracy Suspended in Manila

MANILA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Philippine Supreme Court has ordered a military tribunal to suspend the trial of a Filipino priest and 17 other martial-law detainees accused of conspiracy to commit rebellion, a court spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the restraining order was issued last week after a closed-door meeting of the tribunal on the case involving the Rev. Edicio de la Torre, 31, who has been described as a leader of a clandestine Communist communications network. He said the order to stop the trial would remain until after the tribunal had resolved issues the defendants' lawyers had raised.

Chile Sets Reply To Torture Claim

SANTIAGO, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The government has announced that it plans to send an envoy to London to refute charges made by Dr. Sheila Cassidy that she was tortured during her imprisonment in a Chilean jail.

Arrested Nov. 1 for allegedly aiding leftist guerrillas, the British doctor remained in jail for nearly two months. When she returned to London, she charged she had been tortured with electric shocks. Chile has denied the charges.

Foreign Minister Patricio Carvajal said that he would send an envoy to London this week with documents to prove that Dr. Cassidy was not tortured. Included in the documents are copies of letters written by Dr. Cassidy, the foreign minister said.

According to some of the copies distributed by the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Cassidy wrote that she was never tortured during her detention in Chile.

NOBODY
IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM
TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
MICHEL SWISS
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
16 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS
Phone: 261.71.71.

FBI Director Denies Assisting Terrorist Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—FBI director Clarence Kelley denied yesterday that his agency had played a significant role in financing or encouraging the activities of a group of rightist San Diego terrorists known as the Secret Army Organization.

Mr. Kelley said that, while the FBI had "investigated" the organization before it was broken up in 1972 and had spent bureau funds to develop an informant within the group, FBI agents "certainly had not" directed, countenanced or paid for the group's bombing, burglary and murder attempts against anti-war activists in the area.

The FBI director made his remarks on a television program in response to questions about a published report that the FBI had created the SAO and "sanctioned" its terrorist activities.

Despite Mr. Kelley's insistence yesterday that the FBI "did not sponsor, did not engage in and did not condone" any activities of the SAO, information has been placed on the public record or gathered by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence activities that shows substantial FBI involvement with the San Diego group.

IRS, Justice Dept. Set Cooperation Rules for Probes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—The Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service have made public a formal agreement regulating the use of IRS personnel in criminal investigations.

The eight pages of guidelines signed by IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander and Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler represent an unprecedented "treaty" between government agencies, according to spokesmen for both sides.

At issue is the government's effectiveness in fighting corruption in government, narcotics trafficking, organized crime and white-collar crime. In his 2 1/2 years as head of the IRS, Mr. Alexander has sharply curtailed IRS participation in many such investigations.

Since IRS agents are frequently the key to documenting financial transactions involved in criminal activity, many U.S. attorneys have denounced Mr. Alexander's policy. But Mr. Alexander insists that a tax system should not be used to build criminal cases unrelated to tax violations.

The new guidelines permit the IRS to withdraw "normally" personnel from investigations that have no reasonable prospect of leading to either civil or criminal tax actions.

Why coin collecting is a uniquely rewarding hobby

Coin collecting is the most beautiful hedge against inflation.
Many coins which were worth only hundreds ten years ago are now valued in thousands.
An investment which offers that sort of growth and is also a constant source of delight is indeed unique.
The enjoyment to be derived from collecting is enormous because coins take you into areas of history, geography, archaeology, and art not encompassed by any other art objects.
Spink, the oldest established coin dealers in the world, have prepared a brochure "Coin collecting, the profitable hobby" especially for the serious new collector. It describes our Numismatic Services, analyses investment and suggests the best ways to start. Included are copies of Spink's own numismatic publications.
It is yours without obligation.
Spink

Fly me.

To Miami, New Orleans, Houston and the Sunshine States of America.

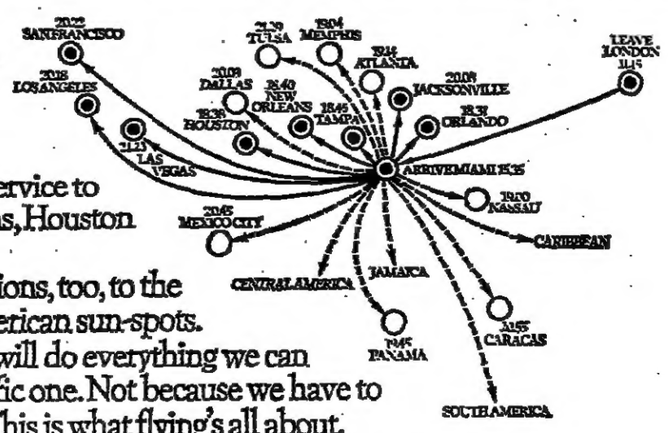
I'm Sherri. And my big, beautiful, wide-cabin jets fly nonstop from London to Miami.

From Miami I have convenient same airline service to all of Florida, New Orleans, Houston and California.

Convenient connections, too, to the Caribbean and Latin American sun-spots.

And we at National will do everything we can to make your flight a terrific one. Not because we have to but because we want to. This is what flying's all about.

For reservations call your travel agent or National Airlines direct.



Fly Sherri. Fly National.
Call your travel agent.

National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W1V 9HF (01-629 8272),
102 Champs Elysées, 75-Paris 8 (225 6475/256 2577), Wiesenhüttenplatz 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (23 21 01).

Ford to Stress Jobs, Housing In His State of the Union Talk

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—President Ford will propose broad new programs to produce more jobs and more housing and to develop wider energy sources in his State of the Union message to Congress Jan. 19, according to a high White House official.

The President will also call for sharp slashes in foreign aid, a significant reduction of federal employment and the closing of military bases among other means of trying to hold down the growth of federal spending, the aide said.

The official, who is close to the President, said that the State of the Union address would be a major effort by the President to expound his own "vision" of where the nation should be heading and to establish that he has a "positive program for America."

Sagging Political Fortunes

This and several other White House officials indicated that Mr. Ford is counting on his speech, and his budget message two days later, to touch off a revival of his political fortunes, which are currently sagging.

Recent public opinion polls indicate that most Americans do not approve of the way Mr. Ford is handling his job. But White House aides express confidence that his standing in the polls will rise after he unveils his new programs.

Two of them, jobs and housing, are aimed at problems that could be serious political problems for Mr. Ford. The high unemployment rate could be a particularly heavy liability in an election year.

Administration officials have said publicly that the high jobless rate will not be a major political factor because it is tending to go down rather than up and so those Americans now employed are not worrying about losing their jobs. But privately, some of the officials agree that unemployment could be exploited by the President's political opponents.

Public Service Jobs

The President, according to the aide, will propose to bring down the jobless rate through a program of expanded public service employment. The aide would provide no details on the plan nor on the other proposals the President will make in his message to Congress.

Mr. Ford has announced that he will call for federal spending of less than $395 billion in fiscal year 1977. Holding the budget to this level would require sharp curtailment of anticipated spending for programs already in existence.

But the White House aide said the new programs could be financed from savings achieved through cutting back sharply or eliminating programs in other areas.

Sources on Capitol Hill said they had heard nothing about a presidential proposal for a new public service program but they had heard rumors about a request for $1.7 billion to extend an existing program.

Russell Tribunal Hears Criticisms Of CIA Activities

ROME, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Central Intelligence Agency has worked to topple governments throughout Latin America since the fall of a leftist government in Chile, an unofficial international tribunal was told yesterday.

Attorney Ira Lowe of New York made the charge during the weeklong Bertrand Russell Tribunal on alleged violations of human rights. A 17-member jury, which includes Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Protestant theologian Georges Casalis, will announce a verdict next week. The tribunal has no official standing.

It opened Saturday and listened to Laura Allende, a sister of the late Marxist President Salvador Allende who was overthrown in a coup in Chile in September, 1973. The CIA has acknowledged that its funds were used in efforts to "destabilize" the Allende administration.

Richard Falk, professor of international law at Princeton University, and Prof. Romano Mastromattei, an anthropologist from Urbino University, denounced government and private organizations which violate the rights of countries "to independent development by creating conditions of economic hardship."

Moscow Urges Albanian Ties

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday urged Albania to restore friendship and cooperation between the two Marxist states.

The Soviet leaders sent a message congratulating Albania on the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of a people's republic. The message was from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to the corresponding body in Albania.

Overtures by the Russians in the past have been ignored by Albania. The Albanian regime formally broke with the Kremlin in 1960, partly in protest against Premier Nikita Khrushchev's dismantling of Stalinism.

United Press International.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU—Theodore Reed, director of the National Zoological Park in Washington, visiting with rare orangutans at the Singapore zoo.

Braving Cold, Windy Newport Marshes

U.S. Birders Flock for Glimpse of Rare Duck

By William Claiborne

NEWPORT, R.I., Jan. 12 (WP).—The vanguard of what is expected to be thousands of avid bird watchers is descending upon this resort city to see the smew, a handsome black and white Siberian water fowl that migrated nearly half the earth's circumference in the wrong direction.

However, a few of the binocular-toting curious already have left the bitterly cold, windswept marshland, complaining about the weather and wondering if the smew is the only strange duck around here.

"I should have taken up stamp collecting," said Ivan Witty, a retired engineer from Northboro, Mass., as he packed up his tripod and 30-power telescope and headed home from what many bird watchers call the sight of a lifetime.

The smew, a duck related to the large merganser species, was first sighted at Green End Pond here two weekends ago. Since then, ornithologists have concluded it migrated from Siberia or northern Finland.

First Sighting

It is the first sighting of a smew on the Atlantic Coast and only the fourth North American sighting in Audubon Society history.

The temperatures of near zero (Fahrenheit) are only partly to blame for the frustrations felt by Mr. Witty and others. Even more disconcerting was the bird's seeming disdain for his followers, as they attempted to creep within viewing range. The smew repeatedly took wing and flew away from his pursuers.

"This is one of the wariest birds I've seen," said Peter Polshek, 18, a New Yorker who drove more than three hours and got lost twice on his way.

The day's hunt for the smew began early Friday at Green End Pond, an idyllic setting protected from the biting wind by stands of pine trees and close enough to the road to observe from the warmth of a car.

The pond also turned out to be the habitat for nothing more exciting than a few mallards, two white domestic ducks and a flock of coots, a species of water fowl so common that most self-respecting bird watchers would not even put them on their life list of sighted birds.

Attention Turns

By noon, the shrinking contingent turned attention away from the small pond to the frozen panorama of Easton Pond.

"I think I see him," announced Dr. James Mansfield, a retired physician from Lincoln, Mass., swinging his binocular toward a causeway separating the big pond from the ice-gray ocean.

Dr. Mansfield said he, his wife and a friend had heard about the smew on the Audubon Society's recorded daily bird alert and had abandoned plans for another vacation trip to drive hurriedly to Newport.

In a motorcade, the bird watchers then drove around Easton Pond in pursuit of Dr. Mansfield's sighting, and began a foot-numbing trek across an ankle-deep spillway and a 500-yard dike stretching into the center of the pond.

To Mr. Polshek, the effort did not seem extraordinary. He said he had driven all night to Delaware to sight a white-winged black tern, had traveled to South America for birding and had stood hours in the cold at Newburyport the day after Christmas for a glimpse of a Ross's gull, another rare Arctic bird.

Making of Lists

Bird watchers, who call themselves birders, compile life lists of birds, Mr. Polshek explained, and, the longer the life list becomes, the more challenging the sport.

Or, as Mr. Witty explained it: "I've been birding for 25 years, and this bird gives me 431 birds on my life list. They're hard to come by when you get over 400."

When the pursuit begins to wear thin, the birders go abroad, compiling European lists, African lists or South American lists.

"How can I explain why we do it? All I can say is that once you begin, you can't stop," said Mr. Witty.

He conceded that he is "not as crazy as the young kids today," a generation of college-aged birders who seem as fervent in their cause as the generation of campus protesters that preceded them.

The birders—young and old—kept up their pursuit here, however, as the smew led them from the windy dike, around the big pond, across a shaky plank over a canal, back around the pond, and through waist-high bullrushes behind a service station.

Takes Wing

Each time they came within several hundred yards of the bird, it took wing with a flourish and a spray of water and returned approximately to the place it had just left.

Lee Gardner, a Newport bird watcher, said 200 people came to the pond Thursday to see the smew and that he expected hundreds, possibly thousands, more.

Mr. Gardner and others said the smew has been feeding in the pond, diving for fish frequently. It also spends a lot of its time with a flock of American mergansers in the few unfrozen parts of the pond.

Ornithologists say they are convinced that the smew migrated from Siberia, possibly by way of the Arctic or perhaps by stopping off in Greenland. They determined that he is genuinely wild by the absence of any bands or identification markings that would indicate prior captivity.

They also said the smew probably will winter here as long as the pond is not completely frozen over and will likely migrate north again in the summer.

4 Youths Beat Chief Of French Coal Mines

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP).—Four young men today invaded the home of Paul Gardent, director-general of the nationalized French coal-mining industry, gagged and handcuffed him, his wife and his son, and beat Mr. Gardent. They said the attack was in revenge for a mine disaster in December, 1974, at Lievin, in northern France, in which 42 miners died.

Police reported that a group called "Vaincre et Vivre" (Vanquish and Live) claimed responsibility for the raid on the home of Mr. Gardent, 55. He received treatment at a hospital.

Turkish Student Dies, Two Are Wounded

ISTANBUL, Jan. 12 (UPI).—A university student wounded in a campus battle at Ankara 10 days ago died in a hospital today, and two students were shot and wounded in an ambush, police said.

Today's shooting occurred in Istanbul, where, a police spokesman said, two students described as leftists were wounded in an ambush as they were walking up to the entrance of the Technical University. The assailants escaped.

Fraser Asks U.S. Power in Indian Ocean

Australia Chief Sees Soviet Threat in Area

CANBERRA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said today that the United States should build up its naval and military presence in the Indian Ocean to insure that oil and strategic lifelines are maintained between the Middle East and Asia against any possible threat from the Soviet Union.

The United States, he said, should push ahead with building a naval base on the strategic British-held island of Diego Garcia, a pinpoint in the Indian Ocean about 2,000 miles northwest of Australia and about 1,000 miles south of the Indian subcontinent.

"The mere presence of ships in the right place, at the right time, can certainly be critical in having an impact on domestic events in any one of the littoral states [of the Indian Ocean]," Mr. Fraser said in an interview.

Military Foothold

He said it was obvious that Russia had obtained a naval and military foothold in the Indian Ocean area, which was now a threat to Western efforts to maintain its strategic influence in Israel and the Middle East.

"It is not only necessary for an Indian Ocean balance to equalize facilities that the Soviets have established," Mr. Fraser said, "but it could in certain circumstances be fairly important to the resupply of Israel in Middle East strategy."

"It is also important in helping to be able to guarantee the sea lanes and oil supplies that come out of the Middle East and this is of quite critical significance to Japan in particular—maybe of more significance to Japan than it is to us, because of their dependence on Middle East oil."

Change From Whitlam

Mr. Fraser's stance on a U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean was in sharp contrast with the policy of his predecessor, Gough Whitlam, during three years. Mr. Whitlam advocated a "zone of peace" in the area.

Mr. Fraser said his government's policy was to return to the "understanding" with the United States and Britain—that development of "Diego Garcia ought to proceed."

Defense Facilities

He said that to back up that development he proposed to bolster naval defense facilities on Australia's west coast at Cockburn Sound, to help maintain a military balance in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Fraser said he thought "the prospects of the Soviet Union reducing its naval activity [in the Indian Ocean] ... very remote."

He said Australia, a nation of 13 million, had a limited military role in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

He said Australia's two squadrons of Mirage jet fighter planes, based in Malaysia, were now its only foreign military presence outside Papua-New Guinea, recently granted independence from Australia, under United Nations supervision.

He said Australia's only other military role was surveillance of its huge coastline.

Ecuador Junta Seeking Cabinet

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Ecuador's new military junta today tried to put together a cabinet that will be almost all military—at least for the first few months of the regime.

Army commander Gen. Guillermo Duran, one of three members of the junta that deposed President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara in a coup yesterday, said he could not give any indication when the new cabinet might be announced or when a policy declaration might be expected.

"We're working on it," the general said. "Yesterday we did quite a lot of work, but today we were at it again."

Hamburg Toll at 24

HAMBURG, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The death toll at a shipyard explosion here Friday rose to 24 today when another of the injured men died in a hospital. Police said the dead were five Yugoslavs, three Britons, two Turks, a Dane, a Spaniard and 12 Germans.

Associated Press.

RIDING SHOTGUN IN PARIS—The security man at a luxurious apartment building in Paris keeping an eye on the entrance as a tenant picked up her mail. The police said they were called to the building 57 times last year, answering calls that reported gunshots, fires in the elevators and attempted rape. The owners decided to hire the guard.

U.S. Experts See Chou's Death As Affecting Peking's Style

By John F. Burns

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The death of Premier Chou En-lai and the passage of his mantle to Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping are likely, at least in the short run, to affect the style, more than the substance, of Chinese policy, leading academic specialists on China believe.

The specialists, reached by telephone on campuses around the United States Friday, foresee the possibility that Mr. Teng, less worldly and conciliatory in his approach than the sophisticated Mr. Chou, may prove somewhat stickier when it comes to making the compromises needed to bring about full normalization of relations with the United States.

However, the consensus is that as long as Chairman Mao Tse-tung is alive, there will be no major retreat from Peking's policy of seeking better relations with Washington nor any substantial change in China's hostility toward the Soviet Union. Mr. Mao is 82 years old.

Although Mr. Chou handled negotiations with the United States personally from their beginning in 1971, China's move toward an accommodation with Washington was "not a predilection of one individual," according to Robert Scalapino of the University of California at Berkeley, but "a practical one deriving from an overwhelming fear and distrust of the Soviet Union."

Policies Linked

"Mao long ago crossed the Rubicon on this issue," Mr. Scalapino added. "So long as he lives, I don't see any likelihood of an immediate shift in policy toward the Soviet Union. Nor, since it is derivative, do I see much prospect of a fundamental change in attitude toward us."

The specialists emphasized the difference in style between Mr. Chou and Mr. Teng, who took over Mr. Chou's public duties after the premier entered a hospital in 1974 and who appears now to have inherited much of his power.

John Fairbank of Harvard University compared China's loss—"like the heavens falling in"—with the impact of Franklin Roosevelt's death on the United States. He went on to say that Mr. Chou's greatest attribute, beyond his administrative ability, was his skill in achieving compromises and reconciling opposing interests.

By contrast, said Ross Terrill of Harvard University, Mr. Teng has "an abruptness" of style that inclines him "to use administrative fiat to tackle problems that Chou used to settle with long nights of patient persuasion." This, Mr. Terrill said, could be a handicap when Mr. Teng seeks support for foreign and domestic initiatives.

Mr. Terrill said the contra between the two men was pe ceptible even to the ordina Chinese, who learn very little th is personal about their lead He recalled that on a recent t to China he heard that peo in Shanghai, referring to T Teng, had been overheard say that China "couldn't have a p mier with no neck, who wears pants at half-mast."

'A Man of Peace'

Michel Oksenberg of the Uni versity of Michigan at Ann Arb calling Mr. Chou "a man enormous integrity, a gentl man of peace," said that the h tory of the Chinese Commun movement was replete with in dents in which Mr. Chou had solved seemingly irreconcilab differences, both among adver ries at home and between Chi and other nations.

"I don't think for a mome that China is going to fall ap without him," Mr. Oksenberg sa "But one has to wonder how m ments of tension and conflict w be eased without him. In relationship between China a the United States, for examp which is still partially an adv sary relationship, one has to whether there are people of eq stature and wisdom, able to fac tate progress."

John Service, who worked the Center for Chinese Stud at Berkeley for years after diplomatic career interrupted a McCarthy-era controversy o his dispatches from China, s that under Mr. Teng the Chin might prove "more impatient" concessions from the Unit States, particularly concern Taiwan.

"I don't think Teng has t subtlety and suavity that Ch had," said Mr. Service, who ca to know Mr. Chou well during assignment in China from 19 to 1945. "I think Teng will pro to be a little less sure of himse a little more doctrinaire, a lit more inclined to follow ideologi solutions. It's going to be hard for Westerners to get close him."

Giscard Shuffles Cabinet, Adding Nonpoliticians

PARIS, Jan. 12 (IH).—Th ministers and a number of und secretaries were changed tod in a minor government shuff that left untouched the lead members of the Cabinet.

The change was described President Valéry Giscard d'E taing as a "technical reorgani tion" of his Cabinet after first 20 months in office.

The new Cabinet of 16 mi isters maintains the same balan among Gaullists, centrists, Ind pendent Republicans (Mr. G card d'Estaing's party) and no politicians. Among the 27 und secretaries, however, there is strong trend to nonpoliticians.

The appointment of four no political ministers and eight no political under secretaries w seen as evidence of Mr. Giscar d'Estaing's desire to transfo the system into a more pre dential-type system, not dep dent on political parties.

The Gaullists have 14 port fos, the RI 9, the centrists and the nonpoliticals 12.

Jean de Lipkowski, a Gaulli is the new minister for coope ration; André Fosset, centri minister for the quality of li and Raymond Barre, nonpol ical minister of trade. The n group includes five women.

Paris Transit Strike Set

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Paris bus and Metro workers plan a 24-hour strike tomorr for more pay and more days o

Neighbors Protest Tight Security At First OPEC Session Since Raid

VIENNA, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Financial experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met today at OPEC's headquarters here for the first time since terrorists stormed the building in a blazing gun battle Dec. 21.

Today's regularly scheduled meeting was held under the tightest security in the history of the 13-nation OPEC.

Helmeted police, equipped with submachine guns and pistols, and plainclothesmen were on guard throughout the premises. Visitors were closely checked for their identification and their names were noted by OPEC officials.

Six pro-Palestinian terrorists took more than 60 hostages and an Austrian policeman, an Iraqi and a Libyan delegate were killed in the Dec. 21 attack.

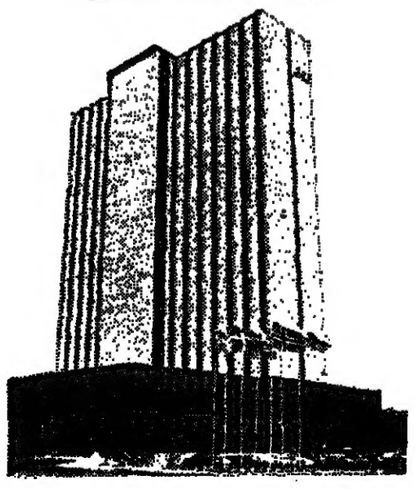
Increased security measures since then have provoked protests from other tenants of the seven-story modern building in which the OPEC occupies two floors. They said the tight security control was intolerable for their visitors. Some tenants have demanded rent reductions.

Other tenants include the Canadian Embassy, a computer office and occupants of private apartments.

OPEC officials have said they are looking for a Vienna building more suitable for security controls.

Copenhagen. Ja!

Hotel Scandinavia in Denmark.



It's our first hotel in Europe and the first truly deluxe hotel in Denmark. With an indoor pool, health club and sauna; 550 spacious guest rooms, outstanding restaurants and bars.

And some great ways to do business, too: the latest in sound equipment, complete meeting facilities and a grand ballroom for 1,200.

Hotel Scandinavia, Copenhagen. It's everything you have a right to expect of a Western International Hotel. Ja?

For reservations call a travel agent or Scandinavian Airlines System; Hotel Scandinavia, Copenhagen; telephone (01) 11 23 24, telex 15122.

SAS HOTEL SCANDINAVIA
WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

Oslo. Ja!

Hotel Scandinavia in Norway.

Since Hotel Scandinavia opened, Oslo is standing a little taller—21 stories taller.

With six outstanding restaurants and bars. A nightclub. Saunas. An indoor pool. Shopping arcade. Complete conference facilities. A grand ballroom for 1,200. And 500 of the most modern rooms in Oslo.

Hotel Scandinavia, Oslo. It's everything you have a right to expect of a Western International Hotel.

And more. Ja?

For reservations call a travel agent or Scandinavian Airlines System; Hotel Scandinavia, Oslo; telephone (02) 11 30 00, telex 19090.

SAS HOTEL SCANDINAVIA
WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

Agatha Christie, Queen of Whodunits, Dies

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Dame Agatha Christie, 85, author of best-selling thrillers for half a century, died today, her publishers announced.

"She had not been in good health for the last month or two. She was failing," said her literary agent in London, Hughes Massie, Ltd. She died at her home in Wallingford, 55 miles west of here.

Keystone.

Agatha Christie

The 'Sausage Machine'

The sheer volume of Dame Agatha's writing since 1920, when "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" appeared, was enough to stagger even the most incurable addict of detective fiction. The "sausage machine," as she once called herself, produced some 60 detective novels alone, and her books went through reprint after reprint and sold into the hundreds of millions of copies. When their usually superior quality was taken into account, her output appeared to be nothing less than prodigious.

The creator of the dapper, relentless Hercule Poirot, the shrewd, garrulous Jane Marple and half a dozen other energetic fictional sleuths was herself a shy, self-effacing but regal person who set out to be an opera singer. Instead, starting to write in response to a challenge from her sister, she became a virtuoso performer in the fine art of the detective story who often devised her plots while lolling in the bathtub.

Dame Agatha turned out about 100 major works—the full-scale detective stories, six psychological or romantic novels published under the name Mary Westmacott, 19 volumes of short mystery stories, 14 plays based on detective themes (among them "The Mousetrap," which has been breaking theatrical records since 1952 and is still running in London), two works of nonfiction and a book of verse.

In addition, most of her books were translated into virtually every major language and several of her plots were adapted for the stage or made into movies, two of them twice. On two occasions, though briefly, three Christie plays were on the London stage at one time.

Movie Successes

Among her movie successes were her personal favorite, "Witness for the Prosecution," which starred Marlene Dietrich, and the 1975 film of "Murder on the Orient Express," featuring Albert Finney as Poirot.

Dame Agatha's forte was supremely adroit plotting and sharp, believable characterization (even the names she used usually rang true). Her style and rhetoric were not remarkable: her writing was almost invariably sound and workmanlike, without pretense or flourish. Her characters were likely to be of the middle-middle or upper-middle class, and there were certain archetypes, such as the crass American or the stuffy retired army officer in his anecdotage.

However familiar all this might be to the reader, he would turn the pages mesmerized as unexpected twist piled on twist until, in the end, he was taken by surprise and realized that he had stupidly ignored the vital clue casually introduced much earlier. There was simply no outguessing Poirot or Miss Marple—or Dame Agatha.

A few Christies—"The Murder of Roger Ackroyd," published in 1926, is a preeminent example—were both extremely well written and skillfully plotted, ranking with the best of Simenon, S. S. Van Dyne and perhaps even Conan Doyle.

On the other hand, when Dame Agatha went into situations requiring more expressive writing, the results were often less than satisfactory and, indeed, were sometimes painful. Her love scenes in particular tended to be a bit soppy.

Killed Off Poirot

Last year Dame Agatha killed off Hercule Poirot in her novel "Poirot's Last Case," which is a best seller in the United States. The plump sleek-haired detective died of a coronary thrombosis. Dame Agatha recently admitted that she wrote this novel 30 years ago.

Dame Agatha, a white-haired "presence" who was always well turned out, insisted that she was not to be found in her books. Her shyness, which gave way to a genial graciousness in her later years, made that idea credible enough. But it might be that Miss Marple, an aging "lady" with conservative tastes and somewhat old-fashioned ideas but, nevertheless, with an acute awareness of what was going on about her, came the closest to Dame Agatha.

Discussing the murderer after the solution of the crime in "A Murder Is Announced," Miss Marple, who figured in about 15 novels and helped her creator get through periods of boredom with Poirot, said:

"People with a grudge against the world are always dangerous. They seem to think life owes them something. I've known many an invalid who has suffered far worse and been cut off from life much more than Charlotte Blacklock—and they've managed to lead happy, contented lives. It's what's in yourself that makes you happy or unhappy."

In 1971, Queen Elizabeth made the author a dame commander of the British Empire, the female equivalent of a knighthood.

—Max L. Lowenthal jr. (NYT).

Factory Slump Frees Jailed Plant Manager

LAON, France, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—A factory manager jailed for wounding an employee was today ordered sent back to work because the plant has run into difficulties without his services.

Louis Dozzuto had been sentenced to a year in prison after shooting one of his 100 workers when they occupied the metals factory during a labor dispute last October.

Today, the judge handling the case decided to release the manager on "semi-liberty" to allow him to boost operations so that layoffs can be avoided.

Semi-liberty usually means spending weekends in jail.

Sees No Need for Special Force

U.S. Atom Agency to Report on Terror Risk

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is expected to tell Congress soon that the threat of terrorist attacks on atomic reactors and other nuclear facilities does not justify the creation of a special federal security force, according to several government officials.

The commission, however, is considering recommending the possibility that an existing Defense Department agency, such as the Army's Special Forces, be given training to enable it to react to a situation where a terrorist band seizes and holds a nuclear facility for a relatively long period of time.

The report on the need for nuclear protection was mandated last year by Congress, which has become increasingly concerned about the possible havoc terrorist groups might cause should they seize a reactor or nuclear fuel fabrication plant or obtain plutonium or enriched uranium from which a homemade nuclear bomb could be manufactured.

The federal security report is based on 14 studies by such groups as the Aerospace Corp., the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Stanford Law School.

Many of the philosophical and technical questions raised during the study were examined in a parallel but separate group of 11 other studies on the range of protection required if the Nuclear Regulatory Commission approves the widespread use of plutonium to fuel civilian power reactors.

Plutonium can be extracted from the waste products of conventional atomic reactors and then re-used as a fuel for them. The nuclear industry strongly supports the licensing of the so-called "plutonium fuel cycle" because it would greatly increase the amount of heat that can be developed from a given amount of steadily more expensive uranium.

The possibility that plutonium may become a regular part of the production of energy in the United States increased in November when the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said it had decided to grant interim licenses for its use in commercial facilities. The decision was challenged in suits brought in federal court several weeks ago by environmental groups on the ground that plutonium is far too dangerous a substance to be brought into widespread use.

Naples Cardinal Asks Kidnappers To Return Baby

NAPLES, Jan. 12 (AP).—Corrado Cardinal Ursi, Archbishop of Naples, today appealed to the kidnappers of a 16-month-old boy to set him free.

The boy, Vincenzino Guida, son of a steelworker, was taken at gunpoint from his mother's arms at San Sebastiano al Vesuvio, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, Jan. 3. The kidnappers sent the family a note demanding 600 million lire (about $880,000) in ransom.

In his written appeal Cardinal Ursi said: "I do not know your names or your faces, but I appeal to your hearts in the name of God and all the Christian community, for you to give the little child back to the Guida family."

Sermons appealing to the kidnappers to release the boy as soon as possible were also read yesterday in Neapolitan churches.

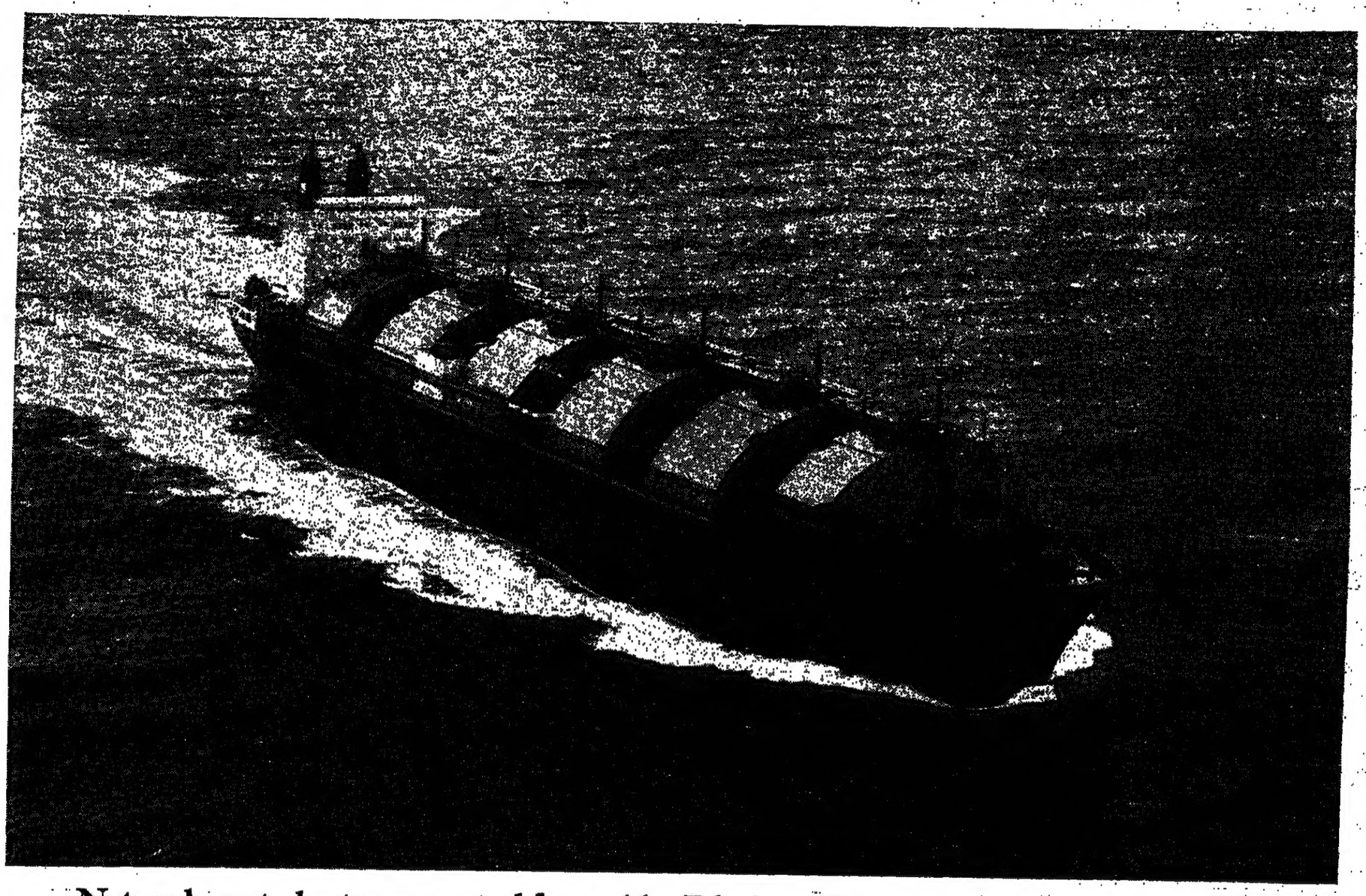
"A 16-month-old boy needs his mother as natural law commands, a law felt and respected even by wild tribesmen and wild animals of the forest," the cardinal said.

Archbishop Is Robbed By 2 Gunmen in Italy

ROME, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Two young gunmen attacked an archbishop who serves as a Vatican diplomat and robbed him of his gold pectoral cross, an episcopal ring and more than 100,000 lire ($140) police said here.

The Most Rev. Antonio Pinci, 64, left locked in his bedroom, jumped one flight to find help. He was bruised in the 12-foot jump. Archbishop Pinci was attacked Friday night in Cave, near Rome. Apostolic nuncio to Panama for 10 years, the archbishop was staying with his brother.

Largest LNG ship joins IU's Gotaas-Larsen fleet; Sea-trials and cargo-handling tests under way.



Natural gas to be transported from Abu Dhabi to Tokyo under 20-year charters

One of the world's largest liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers is presently conducting cargo-handling tests at Canvey Island in the Thames Estuary, near London and in the North Sea. The 125,000-cubic-meter vessel, which began its sea trials last month, will go into service later this year between Abu Dhabi and Tokyo.

For IU International Corporation and its subsidiary, Gotaas-Larsen Shipping Corporation, the introduction of this new LNG carrier represents a major effort to gain a leadership role in the growing field of LNG transportation.

The new vessel—which is named *Hilli* for an historically significant oasis in Abu Dhabi—was built at the Moss-Rosenberg Verft shipyard in Stavanger, Norway. Two similar LNG carriers are being constructed for Gotaas-Larsen by this yard, which has pioneered many innovations in the design and construction of LNG carriers featuring free-standing spherical aluminum alloy cargo tanks.

All three of the Norwegian-built ships have been chartered for 20 years by a consortium consisting of The British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London; Compagnie Française des Pétroles, Paris; Mitsui and Co., Ltd., Tokyo; and Bridgestone Liquefied Gas Co., Ltd., Tokyo. The revenues from the three long-term charters will be about $1 billion.

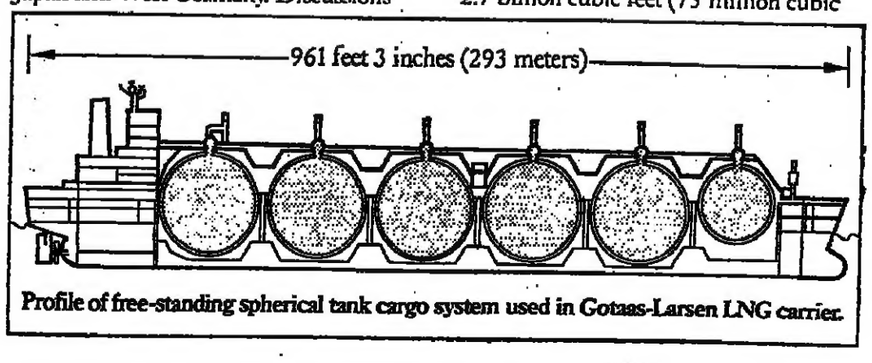
Financing for the *Hilli* has been arranged with Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York; Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, Chicago; The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal; and the Laaneinstituttet for Skipsbyggeriene, Oslo.

Gotaas-Larsen has ordered three additional LNG carriers of the Moss-Rosenberg design from shipyards in Japan and West Germany. Discussions are currently under way which may lead to the employment of these vessels in the trade between Indonesia and Japan.

The *Hilli* and her sister ships are 961 feet 3 inches (293 meters) long, with beams of 136 feet 6 inches (41.6 meters) and drafts of 37 feet 9 inches (11.5 meters). With a service speed of 20 knots, these vessels will be among the world's fastest in their class, an important factor in transporting LNG. The ships will carry LNG at 260 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (—160 degrees Centigrade) at approximately 1/600th of its volume as a gas. After regasification, 125,000 cubic meters will equal about 2.7 billion cubic feet (75 million cubic meters). Each ship has a complement of 28 officers and crewmen.

Gotaas-Larsen operates a fleet of 54 ships, totaling about four million deadweight tons, which carry crude oil, refined petroleum products, coal, ore, grain, and other bulk products throughout the world. The IU subsidiary also has interests in offshore drilling rigs and cruise ships. Gotaas-Larsen, wholly-owned by IU since 1963, has its principal offices in New York and Oslo.

IU International has major interests in ocean and land transportation, distribution services, utilities, industrial products and services, and agribusiness. The company, which employs 40,000 people worldwide, is headquartered in Wilmington, Delaware and has executive offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania U.S.A.



Profile of free-standing spherical tank cargo system used in Gotaas-Larsen LNG carrier.

At IU—energy is spelled LNG

IU International

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Debate, Not Negotiation

The meeting of the UN Security Council on Middle Eastern affairs is not a substitute for genuine negotiations on the issues involved. Nor can the council, in good conscience, revise the ground rules—the earlier council resolutions—under which those negotiations would take place. In fact, the council cannot change those rules in a fashion that would work against the parties involved, because council action is subject to veto, and a veto would certainly be invoked in such a case. It must be assumed, therefore, that the current council session will be chiefly concerned with making debating points.

This seems to have a peculiar irrelevancy now, when the situation in Lebanon has grown markedly worse, and when a round of warnings about outside intervention has emerged from a number of capitals. Syria, which has an old claim against Lebanon, talked of moving into that country if partition took place; Israel said it would intervene if that took place; Egypt has told Israel it would take action in such circumstances and the United States has voiced general disapproval of all outside interference in Lebanese domestic concerns.

This represents a more acute threat to peace than the matters that are part of the Security Council's old agenda for its special session. Moreover, it constitutes a challenge to the peace-keeping functions of the United Nations, and something with which the council is empowered to deal. But at the same time, a major problem within Lebanon now also lies at the root of the Arab-Israeli dispute. This is the fate of the Palestinians.

The current upsurge in Lebanese violence stems from a Christian blockade of Palestinian refugee camps, just as much of the basic division within Lebanon has been exacerbated by the war between the Palestinians and Israel, along Lebanon's southern border—the cycle of terror and reprisal. A solution for the Palestinian dilemma would not end strife in Lebanon that is motivated by the uneasy balance between Christian and Moslem, between the economically privileged and under-privileged. But it would contribute to the search for a peaceful resolution of that strife.

Consequently, if the rhetoric in the council moves toward the assumption that there can be an Arab Palestine and an Israel coexisting in peace in the Middle East, it would be to everyone's benefit. Neither the Israelis nor the Palestine Liberation Organization presently favor such an end to the fighting. Nor is it easy to see, now, the procedural steps by which this goal can be approached. But it is a basic necessity for any settlement, and it should be the goal of the council debate.

Italy and the CIA

In Italy, as in Angola, current American operations seem as myopic in purpose as they are inept in management. The United States has been preparing to shovel $6 million into Italy's governing political parties, in the same manner in which a prudent gardener might dig fertilizer into his rose beds. The money was to be disbursed by the CIA, evidently at the behest of the State Department in its dogged but uninspired campaign to keep Communists out of the Italian Cabinet. It is hard to think of any revelation that might do more harm to precisely those forces which the State Department is trying to shore up.

This episode is another disquieting indication of misjudgment, on the department's part, of the way things have changed both here and abroad. Aside from any more elevated consideration, the administration has had plenty of warning that the traditional procedures for keeping secrets have broken down. This latest revelation presumably comes from someone in Congress who opposes the subventions. Congress is not only sharply at odds with the administration but at odds with itself as well. Some members, isolated and frustrated, have learned to cast vetoes through leaks and public disclosures, but a government cannot really afford to embark on covert operations unless it can keep them covert. The Ford administration has been unable to work out the kind of understandings with Congress that protect the secrecy of these activities. Yet it keeps compulsively attempting to pursue them—even when they promise, at best, only trivial benefits.

It is not, after all, as though there were any great and urgent drought of political money in Italy. Money is a legitimate political weapon. The United States has apparently funneled some funds into Portugal, a country seized by economic collapse and political turbulence; it is entirely reasonable for the United States to provide, in a crisis, at least a partial counterweight to the aid that is flowing to the Portuguese Communists from the Soviet Union. By the same token, it was useful for the United States to pump dollars into the Italian political system in the years after World War II. But since then there has been phenomenal economic growth in Italy; the standard of living is now in the same range as Britain's. The present generation of politicians is, if anything, too experienced: there are elaborate and well-established systems of patronage. If a party cannot raise adequate funds under these circumstances, it is a reflection on that party's competence. And here we come to the heart of the matter.

The Communists have been creeping upward in successive elections and polls for a wholly negative reason—the Italians' mounting exasperation with the other parties. The Christian Democrats have been dominant in every Italian government for more than 30 years; parties wear out, like the men who lead them and the ideas that inform them. The Christian Democrats have presided over the transformation of their country into a modern industrial state, but now they do not seem to know how to cope with the consequences. The most recent cabinet fell last week. While the fall of a cabinet in a parliamentary system like Italy's is not necessarily very significant, the difficulty of patching together replacements has recently begun to rise sharply.

There is a pervasive sense in Italy that profound changes are coming—changes involving, one way or another, Communists in power—and each faction is trying to position itself to take advantage of this new fact. In recent months it had been generally assumed that little would happen until the middle of 1977, when the present parliamentary term expires. But the latest collapse may make elections necessary much sooner. It appears very possible that the Communists will get a bigger vote than the Christian Democrats and, to follow the most common line of speculation, that might result in a coalition cabinet. Certainly the Communists would not take over the government entirely; they are not likely to win an absolute majority and, in any case, they do not want to frighten the opposition. They have lately been saying very explicitly that they are committed to democracy and the traditional rules of the game. It is this sharing of power, with the Communists as the legitimate and accepted partner of a conservative and Catholic party, that the Ford administration is trying to forestall.

But the United States is going to have only a marginal influence over these events. It can quite properly point out to Italians that the arrival of Communists in the Cabinet will probably make relations between our two countries less comfortable, and the military alliance less reliable. But the time is long since past when Europeans were primarily concerned with Atlantic relations and defense. In Italy the main public preoccupations are social reforms, and the reorganization of obsolete and unresponsive public services.

Under these circumstances, the wisest course for the United States is to hold itself to the standard and conventional code of open diplomacy. That means making its interests and preferences clear to the world, but doing nothing that constitutes interference in Italy's internal politics. To go beyond this limit, as the affair of the $6 million suggests, can only push Italy toward the outcome that Mr. Kissinger wishes most strongly to avoid.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Political Treason in Italy

Political treason was committed last week by Signor De Martino, the Italian Socialist leader, when he withdrew outside support from the Italian government and caused it to collapse at the worst possible moment. The immediate result is to prejudice the launching of the Italian government's ambitious five-year economic plan. Behind this lies the strong probability that unless Italy can quickly conquer its prolonged national crisis, it will fall to the Communists, with disastrous results for us all.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 13, 1901

VIENNA.—The danger of plague being brought to Austria from Constantinople is causing considerable uneasiness here. Efforts are, however, being made by the authorities to reassure the press, but private reports from persons well qualified to speak in Constantinople represent the situation as a very dangerous one. No steps have yet been taken regarding quarantine and the Orient Express is still allowed to run.

Fifty Years Ago

January 13, 1926

BOSTON.—The sensational Sacco-Vanzetti murder case, subject of protest meetings in this country and a dozen foreign countries during 1921 occupied first place on the calendar when the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court convened here yesterday. The court is expected to decide the fate of Nicola Sacco and 1921, occupied first place on the calendar when murder in 1921, but are still fighting for their life.

'Hands Off, Sweetheart—I'm CIA!'

Italy, U.S. Handouts and Communists

By Claire Sterling

ROME—It was pure coincidence that yet another Italian government bit the dust—the 33d since the war—on the very day the CIA hit the headlines for handing out yet another $6 million to selected Italian politicians. This particular coincidence was unusually instructive, though.

Apparently there are still people around in Washington who think the Italian Communists could be stopped cold even now by handouts, especially to this or that leader of the ruling Christian Democratic party. The fall of Italy's latest government the other day shows just how wrong they are.

The last time American handouts actually brought the Italian Communists to a grinding halt was more than a quarter of a century ago. That was in the 1948 national elections, when massive U.S. and Vatican support helped the Christian Democratic party win an absolute majority in parliament. Since then the Christian Democrats' share of the nationwide vote has kept going down, and the Communists' up, until they are practically neck and neck: 35 and 33 per cent respectively in last June's administrative elections.

The reason has little if anything to do with who has been getting how much money from which sources (though all that would make an interesting historical footnote some day). What really counts is how the Christian Democrats have used the tremendous power the United States helped them acquire so long ago. Since they have mostly used it to do no more than keep it, the Communists have simply been battening on the broken promises of one Christian Democratic government after another, each seemingly more indifferent than the last to the maddening frustrations they've been inflicting on the electorate.

Irrelevant

At this point, trying to salvage the situation by crossing a few politicians' palms is not only clumsy but irrelevant. The only effective way to stop the Communists is to remove the irritants driving voters into their arms by the millions. To do this, the ruling Christian Democrats might theoretically start making use of their coalition's majority in this as in every other parliament here since 1948. Eroded as it is by now, that majority is still ample enough on paper to renovate Italy from top to bottom. But it is a decade or more since the Christian Democrats have been capable of agreeing with each other, let alone with their smaller allies. After 13 barren years, the center-left coalition has been tottering toward its grave with only two of its four original parties remaining in the late Cabinet of Premier Aldo Moro (his own Christian Democrats and the tiny Republican party). Entirely dependent on the other two parties for its parliamentary majority, this shaky tandem Cabinet has scarcely been on speaking terms with the Socialists in particular. It may be regrettable, but it is hardly surprising, that the latter should finally have decided to kill off this Cabinet by withdrawing from the parliamentary majority altogether.

There are a lot of possible explanations, not all flattering, for a Socialist decision that could have shattering consequences in and out of Italy. By far the most compelling, however, is the clear evidence that the Christian Democratic party—the horse backed by Washington from 1948 to the present day—has been preparing to go over the heads of its old Socialist partners and make a deal with the Communists, crushing what would be left of the Socialist party between them.

Neither side would call this the "historic compromise" proposed by Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer. The Communists have not been invited to join the government but don't seem to mind, their new relations with it having greatly compounded their power without adding a jot to their responsibilities. Until its dying day, on the other hand, the Moro government could virtuously claim that it would never dream of formal alliance with the Communists, while never making a move without consulting them.

The payoffs were beginning to look pretty good toward the end. First, the Communists agreed with the Christian Democrats to heavily dilute an originally quite liberal abortion bill: a stunning double-cross for the Socialists and other lay parties here. Then they agreed discreetly to hold the Italian labor movement still until the government's multi-billion-dollar industrial recovery program could get safely off the ground: a handsome proposition providing labor would in fact stand still for the Communists, which was by no means certain. Finally, they were the Moro government's sturdiest prop, fighting every move to bring it down until the very last moment.

There is no way of telling how much further this might have gone if the Socialists hadn't suddenly wrecked the game. Nor can anyone tell whether whatever the Socialists themselves have in mind might mean something better or worse, their true intentions having rarely looked more murky. What does seem reasonably clear, though, is that Italy's ruling party is coming around more and more to the idea that it is really simpler to do business with the Communists than with its old exigent, truculent and hamletically irresolute Socialist partners.

Of course, it's a long way from this sort of unhistoric compromise to the historic kind Berlinguer talks about; and it may be that Berlinguer himself is no more eager than his Catholic interlocutors to go as far as all that under exceedingly complicated national and international circumstances. Nevertheless, Italy is obviously in the direst need now of strong, subtle, courageous and imaginative leadership. So far there isn't a leader like that in sight. But there hardly seems much point in shopping around for one with currency a quarter of a century old, which no longer appears to be worth much.

Letters

Applied What?

Re photo (IHT, Jan. 2) of woman dumping bottle into bin for recycling. It was captioned: "Applied Ecology"; I think it should have been "Applied Propaganda." In the rest of Europe and in (West) Germany, where a predominantly reusable bottle industry for beer, soft drinks and wine still exists, recycling as shown is a step backwards in ecology. Breaking down and reforming bottles is more expensive (for the consumer) and takes more energy than reusing bottles. It is unfortunate to see some European countries moving towards non-reusable containers just when people in the United States are realizing what a mistake such containers are, visually and energy-wise.

RICHARD M. GANS.
Malaga, Spain.

Hmmm...

An afterthought on your coverage of President Ford's acrobatics: Isn't it better to have a man who admits he has taken an honest fall rather than one who would try to convince the American people that the mountain moved?

E. BRUCE McEVOY.
London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Judgment on Concorde

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—There was a remarkable sight in Washington last week. A member of the Cabinet sat alone on the stage of a large government auditorium through one whole day, listening to arguments on a difficult question of public policy. And he promised to base his decision on the open record, not on secret pressures.

Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr. must decide whether to let Concorde, the British-French supersonic airliner, land at Kennedy and Dulles airports. He had a particular purpose in approaching his decision through that open hearing: to persuade both sides on this agitated issue, no matter who wins, that the process was honest.

"I only hope," Coleman said at the hearing, "that . . . all will recognize that this decision will be made without prejudgment or bias, absent of any prior commitment to any person, organization or government." It was doubtless a vain hope. The lawyers, aviation experts, environmentalists, foreign officials and journalists in that auditorium would have a hard time believing in anything so pure. One remarked, "It is all very interesting, but if only one could know the real story of what is going on at the White House. . ."

In Paris and London, reactions to the hearing were cynical. A diplomat was quoted as saying that the U.S. government was trying to portray the forthcoming decision as "technical," which was humbug: "It is pure politics." Nor was that only a foreign reaction. One U.S. columnist wrote that the White House wanted to say yes to Concorde, and Coleman would get the message.

Well, my belief is that the cynics do not know their man. It may sound naive, but I think William Coleman means it when he says he is going to decide this one on his own, and on the merits. He is that rarity, an official who does not lust for his office—he is quite ready to go back home to Philadelphia and practice law—and thus sees no need to sacrifice principle for it. Moreover, he has said privately that President Ford has put no pressure on him to decide this question one way or the other.

There could hardly be a better example than the Concorde project of the need for open, informed decisions in a democracy. For the way Britain and France have carried it on, over the years, shows how secret decisions on premises never explained in public may warp government policy to the point of irrationality.

Suppose, 10 or 15 years ago, the British and French publics had been asked to spend irrecoverable billions on a plane that could never fly commercially without subsidy. Suppose they had been told that the plane would be two to four times as noisy as existing jets, and use up to three times as much fuel per seat-mile. Suppose they had known that the plane would carry only about 100 passengers, with barely the range to cross the Atlantic.

Such a proposal would have been scornfully rejected—indeed, would never have been made. The only way the Concorde project could be carried on was to keep the public unaware of its realities as long as possible, and then argue that too much had been invested to stop now.

Wilson Caved In

When a new Labor government took office Britain in 1964 and discovered the horrible truth about Concorde, it immediately decided to cancel the project. But General de Gaulle threatened to sue, and Prime Minister Harold Wilson caved in. The incident foreshadowed the general government weakness and deception that have so damaged Britain over the last dozen years.

A French official at the hearing, Claude Abraham, called Concorde "a symbol of the skill and tenacity of two great nations." Skill, yes. But above all Concorde is a symbol of stubborn bureaucratic resistance to reality. It exemplifies one of the fundamental problems of modern government: the difficulty, sometimes it seems the impossibility, of changing a bad decision once made.

Of course William Coleman is not entitled to tell Britain and France what is best for them, though a good many citizens and friends of those countries would be grateful if he stopped the Concorde folly. He has pledged to decide these applications as a judge would, on particular standards of law. He must weigh the carriers' rights, safety, the environment—all, as he said, in terms of the American people's interest. Coleman acted very much as a judge at the hearing, showing a close knowledge of the record. As judges often do, he asked questions that might make his task easier. For instance, he got the British and French to concede that no treaty dictated his decision. On the other side, he may have made it easier to say yes by winning agreement that only four daily flights are at issue now.

But good judges do not wear blinders. Coleman knows more is really at stake than those four flights. His decision may say a good deal about the values underlying the dry words of our law. And he will be speaking to citizens who have come to feel that events are beyond their control, asking them for renewed confidence in the process of government.

John Dornberg From Munich:

The Germans, it appears, are dying out... About whom shall [one] complain?

MUNICH.—For those in the rest of Europe who still occasionally worry about that old German quest for *Lebensraum*, there seems to be reassuring news these days.

The West Germans, it appears, are dying out. Not cataclysmically or in one fell swoop, of course. But by the middle of the next century there are likely to be only half as many West Germans as now. And by the year 2076, if present trends continue, there may be hardly any at all.

Those, at least, are the tentative conclusions of demographers and futurologists of the Federal Statistical Office in Wiesbaden which has just published its latest population prognosis.

Like the last such projection in 1973, it demonstrates that the population explosion of other countries notwithstanding, West Germany faces an "implosion" of massive dimensions in the decades ahead. What is so significant about the newest prognosis, however, is that it predicts an even sharper population decline than previous studies and that it is based on a more accurate analysis and collation of the figures.

For the past three years now deaths have exceeded the number of live births. During 1974 and 1975 West Germany's population declined by about 100,000 annually and it is now down to about 61,900,000—a figure that includes approximately 2.2 million foreign workers plus their dependents.

By the year 2020, it has been estimated, the population will have declined to 44 million and by 2050 to approximately 37 million.

World's Lowest

Unless, of course, something is done to reverse the declining birthrate. It is now the lowest in the world—10 per 1,000 population, compared to such rates as 18.4 in France, 16 in Italy, 15 in the United States, 13.5 in Sweden, and a world average of 35 (if one includes the proliferating countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America).

Curiously, the pattern in East Germany is similar. The GDR's birthrate is the world's second lowest: 10.6 per 1,000.

Sociologically and popularly the decline is called *der Pillenknick*—"the pill pinch."

That is not to say that the anti-baby pill as such, now used by one-third of all German women, is specifically to blame for the drop in births.

"The pill," says Professor Hans Harmsen of the Hamburg Academy for Population Studies, "is not the cause but merely one of the circumstances under which the decline in the birthrate has been accelerated."

The simple fact seems to be that Germans today, for a variety of reasons that range from financial and economic to philosophical and emotional, are disinclined to have children.

The arguments are many.

There's the young couple that says: "We're paying off a house, furniture and a car. A child would be our financial ruin."

There's the 23-year-old housewife who insists: "The world is overpopulated anyway. When I want a child I'll adopt one."

The Other 95%

Or take the childless couple in their 30s who recently told an interviewer: "The joyful hours a child brings you account for five per cent of the time. The remaining 95 you have only troubles, worries, sorrows and sacrifice."

In a recent poll by the Wickert Opinion Research Institute of Tuebingen, 2,000 adults were asked how many children they wanted or regarded as the ideal number in a family. Seven per cent said "none," compared to 4 per cent in an identical poll two years earlier. Fourteen per cent replied "one child" compared with 3 per cent in the previous survey. The number who regarded two children as right had decreased from 69 to 57 per cent.

This trend, especially after the glorification-of-parenthood spirit fostered during the Third Reich and the baby-boom of the postwar years, has taken demographers by surprise. Though there had been a steady decline in the birthrate since the mid-1960s, it was not until three years ago that the rate began its nosedive to the current level.

Thus far, although the "baby bust" is widely discussed and publicized, there seems to be no undue alarm.

True, a few extremists, generally on the far right of the political spectrum, direly predict national and ethnic calamity. The same people, or their ideological disciples, who once shouted that the Germans are a *Volk ohne Raum*—a people with no room—now proclaim that Germany will become a *Raum ohne Volk*.

Occasionally the discussion assumes racist overtones, particularly when statistics point to the relatively high birthrates among foreign worker families. Five years ago every 10th baby born in West Germany was the child of a foreign laborer. Last year it was every sixth.

"We are inundated with pregnant Turks, Yugoslavs and Greeks," the head of one maternity ward in Hamburg complained recently. "But no Germans. Without the foreigners we could shut down."

Really drastic solutions have not yet been proffered.

Promises

The mayor of one small Bavarian town of 800, where the number of live births has decreased by 90 per cent since 1972, recently announced that he would marry only those couples who promise—in writing—to have a child within two years.

A Bavarian state government official recently exhorted the federal government to emulate France's *Code de la famille* by raising allowances and exemptions for children as an incentive to birth.

But on the whole the surveys and prognoses have been met with equanimity; in some government circles even with relief, for a decline in population, at least through the next decade, will also mean a reduction in public expenditures for education and the entire gamut of social welfare activities.

Some economists predict an inevitable rise in the standard of living as well as ultimate relief for Germany's currently overcrowded labor market.

But there are also pessimists who question whether the current material prosperity and high productivity can be maintained in light of the nation's impending extinction.

Those who worry the most are those already feeling the pinch of the pill and the "baby bust."

Germany's pediatricians, for example, complain that they have been at the lowest income level of the medical profession for years and the declining birthrate will reduce that level even further.

Even more worried are the manufacturers of baby carriages. Within the past four years their sales have declined by almost 50 per cent.

But a more intriguing question perhaps: about whom will the rest of Europe complain when the Germans are finally extinct?

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
George W. Bates

Roy Yarger Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 21212. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cédex 08. Tél. 225-28.90 Telex: 280.950 Herald, Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
© 1976 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34.221

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

...rary Detective on Trail of Soviet 'Diary'

...d Gwertzman

...ON (NYT).—Two ... Doubleday & Co. ... asked John Ser... Foreign Service ... opinion of a book ... by Soviet author... ...ook purported to ... te, if derogatory, ...out Mao Tse-tung ...ers during World ... who had been with ... Yenan, on special ... an American mili... ...n, recommended ...tion because, upon ...he book appeared ...largely an anti... ...tion. In a memo ...rs, he said: "What ... down to, it seems ... very adroit Rus... ...of history."

...Service's warning, ... month published ...ow Diaries," for ... the Soviet press ... $4,000 for Amer... ...e book is printed ...isclaimer from the ...e text of Pyotr ...Diaries," it reads, contains "certain inconsistencies and... new 'explanatory' material may have been added."

In short, one of the leading U.S. publishing houses has admitted that a book coming out under its imprint is probably, at least in part, a literary "fake." It is not what the Soviet authorities said it was, a diary of a Comintern agent assigned to Mao during World War II. Novosti had published the book in Russian in Moscow in 1973 under the title "Special Region in China," and in India under that same heading. People in U.S. intelligence agencies agreed with Mr. Service that the book was less diary and more *fabrication*.

All this says something about Doubleday's willingness to print such *material* (the publishing house's rationale is that while the book may not be completely factual, it is an interesting "curiosity item" that helps show *what the Russians think today* about the Chinese).

In the early '50s, when the cold war was at its coldest, Andre Deutsch, a British firm, and William Morrow, an American company, printed "Notes for a Journal." The book was presented as the diary of Maxim Litvinov, a former Soviet foreign minister who had died in 1951.

In an article published later in a collection of essays, Bertram Wolfe, a writer on Soviet matters, recounted how he had proved beyond question to a potential publisher that the Litvinov diaries were phony. He was even able to show that the author was probably George Bessedovsky, a Soviet emigré who was responsible for a major "fake" of the '30s, "My Uncle Joseph Stalin" by Budi Svandize. No such Svandize ever existed.

Nikita Khrushchev's memoirs raised *questions when the first* volume (of two) appeared. But because the actual Khrushchev tapes were made available after the Soviet leader's death in 1971, there is less skepticism that he actually said what was printed. What is not possible to say, *however, is whether all the Khrushchev* tapes were sent abroad, whether what was sent was intact and whether any omissions or deletions were important.

"The Vladimirov Diaries," however, appear unique. Parts of them seem deliberately fabricated by the Russians, presumably by the secret police, to give an unflattering picture of China's leader.

It is often difficult to prove a "diary" phony, because inaccuracies do not demonstrate conclusively that a text is a fabrication; the diarist could have simply made a mistake. But Mr. Service, turning literary detective, has provided some convincing clues:

Item: Mao is described as smoking "American Chesterfields" in May, 1942.

Service: In 1942 "the U.S. Army was not yet set up in Chungking, the air ferry over the 'hump' had not yet been established. And no Americans in China (I speak from bitter experience as a chain smoker) had any Chesterfields."

Item: The diary describes parties given by the American team in Yenan in 1944 and states that Black and White and Johnny Walker Scotch whiskeys were the most popular.

Service: "One rule that Stilwell rigidly enforced... was that hump tonnage was too precious for alcoholic beverages... we had none and gladly drank the local brew—just as we smoked local cigarettes."

Item: The diary mentions "the shrill barking of jackals in the hills."

Service: "There are no jackals in China."

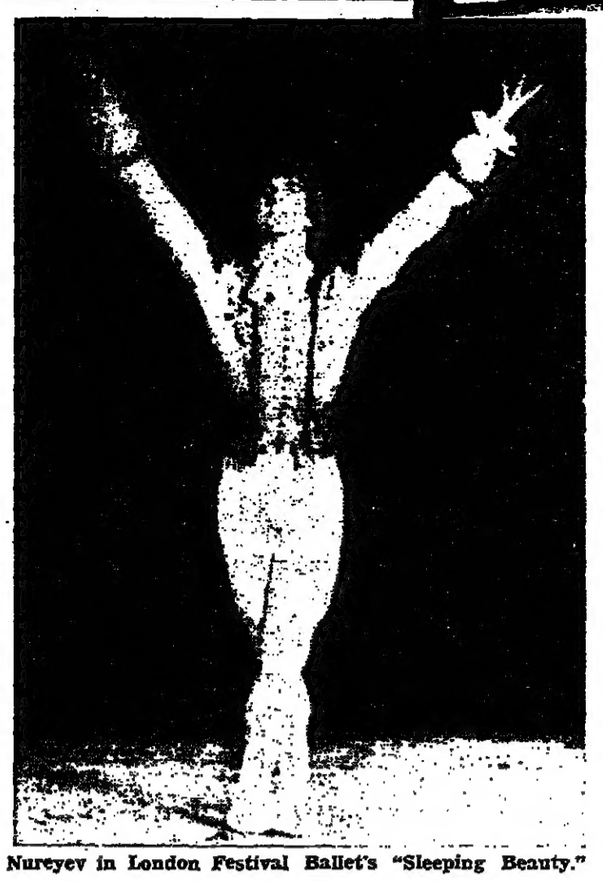
Item: The diary mentions as *important the "air bridge between* the U.S.S.R. and China."

Service: "There never was, nor intended to be, any air bridge."

Item: The diary refers to a conversation that Mr. Service had with Mao; it includes a statement that Mr. Service told Mao that Washington wanted a coalition government established in China.

Service: "I never told Mao any such thing because, for one obvious reason, I had no such knowledge... My first knowledge of this was not until... after I had left Yenan."

Mr. Service's examples are extensive. His memo raises so many questions that a comment made by a British book reviewer *at the* time the Litvinov diary was published there seems appropriate: "This book adds to our understanding of Soviet affairs and of Litvinov's personality about as much as a forged banknote adds to our wealth."



Nureyev in London Festival Ballet's "Sleeping Beauty."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The London Festival Ballet's production of "The Sleeping Beauty," staged and choreographed by Rudolf Nureyev, who also will dance, moves into the Palais des Sports in Paris from Jan. 20 to Feb. 14. The company, marking its 25th anniversary, will bring a troupe of 130 dancers, with Eve Evdokimova and Patricia Ruanne sharing the role of Princess Aurora and Valerie Aitken as the Lilac Fairy. The sets and costumes are by Nicholas Georgiadis, and the Pasdeloup Orchestra will be conducted by Graham Bond.

* * *

Current and forthcoming shows at Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum include "Recent Dutch Art," the works of 11 Netherlands artists, until Feb. 22; the photographs of Paul Bonger, Jan. 17 to Feb. 29; drawings and etchings by Ernst Neizvestny, both Jan. 17-Feb. 22, and drawings and graphics of Malevitch, Jan. 31 to March 14.

* * *

A traveling exhibition to mark the 200th anniversary of the Vienna Burgtheater, one of the leading homes of German-language theater, is being assembled, with plans to tour this year in North and South America, Britain, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Greece and Eastern Europe. The show will feature photographs, programs and scenic designs.

MUSIC IN LONDON

...rotti Recital Packs the House

...y Pleasants

...n, 12 (IHT).—Song ... not in high repute ...d least of all re... ...singers. So it came ... on approaching ...ra, Covent Garden ...find Floral Street ... and women hope... ...g folding money. ...familiar sight on ...the big names are ...in the big operas, ...t previously been ...the Royal Opera's ...of Sunday night ...time it was dir... ...hat made the dir... ...the presence of ...otti, here for five ...of "La Bohème," ...t London recital.

...famous opera ...be tedious: several ...nky songs, indifferently sung, as padding for a couple of big numbers and big top notes, with interminable comings and goings between the song groups, a lot of bowing and scraping and waving and, at the end, the throwing of flowers and kisses.

There was a good deal of all that last night, too, but there were also some lovely songs stylishly, intelligently and charmingly sung. The apparently obligatory 18th-century Italian items were rescued from routine by a kind of singing that revealed their meaning as well as their notes. This was also true of three bel canto songs by Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti.

And there was substance rare for such a recital in Respighi's setting of three songs by Ada Negri, including the formerly familiar "Nebbie," and Pavarotti got to the heart of them in a manner that would have done credit to any lieder singer.

Even in the concluding group of popular songs by Tosti, notably "A Vuchelle," lesser metal was turned to *gold by an affectionate concern for* Italian sentiment and the Italian—or Neapolitan—language. "L'Ultima Canzone" was hammed a bit, but then it's that kind of song.

The arias were off the beaten track, one from "Luisa Miller," the other from "I Lombardi." They brought the adoring audience its anticipated *rewards* in plangent high notes and also a lesson in how cadenzas can be made to make sense. Among the encores was "Nessun dorma" from "Turandot," sent off with a high B that will still be ringing around Covent Garden when Pavarotti returns to obliterate it with a high C as Rodolfo on Thursday.

MUSIC IN ITALY

Schippers, Niculescu Create Top 'Traviata'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Jan. 12 (IHT).—After the uneven "Aida" which opened the season here, the Teatro Comunale made reparation to Verdi Saturday night with a splendid "Traviata," handsomely staged, sensitively conducted and stylishly sung.

The production was not new: It was created in Venice a couple of years ago (with Beverly Sills in the title role then), but it had not been seen here, and its freshness was totally winning. From the Florence Orchestra, a sometimes wayward instrument, Thomas Schippers drew miraculously nuanced playing. Not only the two preludes, but also the accompaniment constantly showed the maestro's profound knowledge of the score and the orchestra's willingness to be led by his inspiration.

With convincing sets by Renzo *Mongiardino (the lovers' suburban* retreat was especially attractive) and elegant costumes by Claudie Gastine, Gian Carlo Menotti created a sound, traditional staging. Traditional, but not conventional. There were many delicate, imaginative touches; the entertainments at Flora's party were deftly handled, continuing—not interrupting, as usual—the *dramatic flow of the* scene.

The Romanian soprano Mariana Niculescu was seen here this spring as Tatiana in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" (also staged by Menotti). At that time, her vocal gifts were evident, as was her graceful ease on the stage. But she was not quite a Tatiana, the role's psychological complexity seemed just beyond her grasp. Well, she is already an accomplished and moving Violetta; and when she has sung the opera a few more years she may become *a supreme interpreter of the Verdi* heroine. In the first act, her singing occasionally had a reckless quality, not out of keeping with her characterization, but *making for some moments of* fleeting uneasiness in the listener. She achieved a youthful dignity in the great scene with Germont, and was touchingly fragile—but never mawkish—in the last act.

Alfredo Kraus is surely one of the finest interpreters today of the younger Germont, always impassioned, but without the faintest hint of vulgarity. It was a special treat to hear him sing the usually cut cabaletta after "Dei *miei bollenti spiriti.*" As Alfredo's father, the young baritone Angelo Romero was rather anonymous; he looked suitably, stiffly bourgeois, but the singing could have been more incisively characterized. The smaller roles were more than adequately dealt with, and all in all this was one of the best "Traviatas" to be seen in Italy in recent years.

Alternating with this production, the Comunale has also revived its successful staging of Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West" of a season ago. As before, the cast is headed by Orianna Santunione. Gianandrea Gavazzeni is the authoritative conductor.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. *Send for free booklet:*

H-8 VANTAGE Press 516 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

TED LAPIDUS
SAINT-HONORÉ
Man **SALE** Woman
23, FAUBOURG ST HONORE, PARIS 8e

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

International Advertising Manager
Industrial Products – Frankfurt

Are you an experienced Advertising Professional looking for a challenging career position? One of our clients is looking for a *Manager with demonstrated ability to plan,* organize and execute national and international programs to industry and professional audiences in Western and Eastern European countries.

You should be an innovative, mature person with demonstrated ability to lead a small group and direct the work of outside suppliers and an advertising agency. Age mid-thirties/early forties.

A background and good knowledge of *marketing and business principles is also* required, plus fluent English and German.

The position is based in Frankfurt with longer term career possibilities in other European centers. An initial training period in the United States is planned.

If you think you are ready for this career move, send *details of your experience* in confidence. Write to the General Manager, Marsteller International S.A., 2 rue Thalberg, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

MARSTELLER INTERNATIONAL S.A.

MULTINATIONAL GROUP SEEKS FOR ITS FACTORY IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE

a MATERIALS MANAGER

The function:
- Management of stocks.
- Purchasing (budget of FF 35 million).
- Reporting directly to the operations manager.

The candidate:
- E.S.A. or equivalent diploma.
- 5 years of industrial experience (household goods/automobile).
- English, German and French languages desired.

Send c.v., current and desired salary to:
Under Ref. 115, Sweerts Publicité, B.P. 269, 75424 Paris Cedex 09, who will forward.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

New York City Base

International Division of Fortune 50 Company has an immediate *opening for individual with financial management experience.* Responsibilities will include managing European financial reporting systems plus providing our European operations with financial guidance in the areas of accounting, internal controls, cash management, tax policies, profit planning, forecasting and budgets. *Position requires experience with a large international corporation,* ideally in a controllership or related function. MBA and/or CPA would be helpful. Bilingual capabilities desired.

Reply with comprehensive resumé, in confidence to:

Box D 5,164, Herald Tribune, Paris.

An Equal Opportunity Employer-M/F.

Financial Director
Major International Trading & Investment Group
Kong circa HK$200,000 (post tax)

A Main Board appointment in one of S.E. Asia's largest International Groups

...t, founded over a hundred years ago, is one of the most well-...d and successful trading and investment groups, not only in S.E. ...t encircling the globe. They are presently entering a period of ...sation and a programme is necessitated for evolving and ...ning a master corporate plan to take the Group successfully ...the second half of the 1970's, and well into the 1980's.

...n Board Directing, within a tightly-knit executive team, you will ...closely with the Chief Executive, who has an established track-...r successfully revitalising and rationalising groups with varied ...

...l candidate will be a qualified accountant, aged 32-50 years, with ...capacity to work effectively at Board level in international ...trading/trading industry and in investment management. Involve-...take-overs, mergers, reconstructions, involving private and public ...ies is a pre-requisite. A sound ability to design and implement ...l systems for evaluation of various groups of business activities is ...

...ns A 5 year minimum assignment with an initial 2 year contract. ...rca £20,000 + rent allowance £6,400 + company car/chauffeur + ...holiday p.a. + travel costs for return to U.K. annually, and many ...tangible benefits.

...Interviews to commence, in London Wednesday 15th January. ...ore about Hong Kong, the Job Specification and the Company... ...u are our "Ideal" candidate.

...ne or write to the Group's Personnel Adviser:
...A. Silverman MIPM on 01-248 7421 (day) or 01-248 1344 (24 hr. ...one)

Merlon Associates (Consultants) Ltd
Regina House, 1-5 Queen Street, London EC4N 1TR

TRANSPORT INTERNATIONAL POOL — the world's largest trailer rental organisation
Van Limburg Stirumstraat 10, P.O. Box 188, GOUDA. Tel. 01820-17533

EUROPEAN CREDIT MANAGER

A *major international* trailer equipment leasing and rental company requires for its European head office an experienced credit manager. Responsibility will include supervision of regional credit managers and implementation of corporate credit and collection policies.

Fluency in English and German is a must whereas a good working knowledge of the French language is desirable. Minimum experience of 12 years in a financial position of executive responsibility of which 6 years should have been spent in the credit and collection area.

Interested individuals should send curriculum Vitae in full confidence and in the English language to: P.O. Box 166, Gouda, Holland.

A MAJOR NORTH AMERICAN INVESTMENT HOUSE ABOUT TO OPEN IN PARIS REQUIRES

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVES
AND
BI-LINGUAL SECRETARIAL STAFF

Interested candidates for the sales position will be servicing institutional clients and be covering a wide range of financial services with particular emphasis on the American and Canadian Stock Markets.

Replies should be sent in confidence to: Box No. 199,

STREETS FINANCIAL LTD
62 Wilson Street, Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 2BU.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

39-year-old Italian
MANAGER
seeks job in
ASIA, AFRICA, SOUTH/NORTH AMERICA
International experience in company organization, management and sales Degree in Economics.
Perfect English, French, Italian.
Free immediately.
Write to: Mr. Giuseppe Cosmacini, via Cologna 135, 33100 Udine, Italy

...ng contact with other Executives in Europe

...ifficult to make the right contact for a new job in Europe! We ...antee results. We can guarantee, however, that an Executives ...vertisement will put you in contact with another 62,000 executive-...ational business people. One of them might need an executive ...ations.

...83% of our business readers are at the executive level ("Impact 1974" readership survey)

...ur offices in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements ...age) or write to:

Mr. Max FERRERO, International Herald Tribune, 21 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, Cedex 08.

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE FINANCE

A European financial organisation, located in Paris, seeks for its CORPORATE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

A YOUNG EXECUTIVE (26-32)

For corporate development, merger and acquisition work in an advisory capacity covering the whole of Western Europe. A degree and a few years' working in investment banking or corporate planning in Industry or Trade are essential. A knowledge of company law or an accountancy qualification would be additional assets. The successful candidate should be familiar with European industrial and financial environments.
Excellent German spoken and written and a good command of English are required, knowledge of French is desirable. The post presents challenging opportunities for an imaginative, ambitious man with a financial background, a sense of responsibility and a good mixer. Salary is negotiable within the $12,000 to $20,000 bracket, depending on qualifications and experience. Location: Paris.
Send curriculum vitae and recent photograph to No. 27,719 Contesse Publicité, 20 Ave. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris, who will forward.

ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

5 years directing translation services Asia's largest international organization, personally specialized Arabic Persian, Indonesian, Spanish and handling all major European languages. Immediately available for interesting responsible position. Also professional writer, travel consultant, lecturer, 53-year-old British national with 30 years' residence in the East, expert on Muslim world. Provisionally in South Africa.
Write: Box D 5,142, Herald, Paris.

EUROPE - U.S.A.
BUSINESS CONSULTANT

15 years experience top management leasing and franchising. Belgian U.S. educated. Free immediately. Languages: English, German, Spanish, French and Dutch.
Contact: Box D-5,145, Herald Tribune, Paris.

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" appears every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 12

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
44¾	32¾	AbbtLab .80	19	x221	44	43⅝	43¾
47¾	33¾	ACF In 2.60	8	74	43	42¼	42¾+ ⅝
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	4	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝ +1/16
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	7	48	3	2⅞	3 +½
11¾	7¾	AdmEx .91e		112	11¼	10⅞	11 — ¼
6¼	2	Adms Millis		8	4½	4⅝	4½
9½	3¼	Addressog	13	238	8¼	7¾	8⅛+ ⅝
10	7	Adelphi 24e		161	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+ ¼
29⅝	17¼	AetnaLf 1.68	14	1322	25⅞	25	25⅝+ ⅝
42⅝	31	AetnaLf pf 2		4	38½	38½	38½
7	4⅝	Aguirre Co	33	5	5¼	5¼	5¼+ ⅛
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	37	10½	10¼	10⅜+ ¼
79⅝	44¾	AirPrd .20b	18	96	74	73⅝	73⅝— ⅛
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	57	19⅝	19¼	19½— ⅛
3⅝	1	AJ Industrs	4	36	2¼	2¼	2¼
22	10½	Akzona 1.20		14	19⅝	19⅝	19¾+ ¼
14⅛	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	7	16	14⅝	14	14⅝+ ⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		x280	82	81	82 + 1
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	8	113	13½	11⅞	12½ +⅜
19⅝	12⅝	Albanyin .60	11	5	14⅞	14½	14½— ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	19	26	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	12¼	Alberton .72	10	32	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝+ ⅝
26⅝	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	15	621	22¼	22	22
16	7½	AlcoStd .68	5	40	14⅝	14	14½ +⅛
29	15⅝	AlcoLb .24	21	x61	23⅞	22⅝	22 — ⅛
7⅝	2½	Alexdrs .36e	7	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
11⅞	6⅝	AllegCp .50e	19	80	8¼	7⅞	8
28½	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	6	20	27¾	27	27⅝— ⅝
36⅝	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		5	36½	35¼	36½+ 1
19½	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	9	55	19⅝	19¼	19½
11⅞	4	AllenGrp .50	12	34	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅝
42	27	AllldCh 1.80	10	191	37⅞	36⅝	37⅝+ ⅞
15⅝	8⅝	AllMun .60	7	90	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+ 1
15⅝	9	AllsProd .60	18	5	16⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
48⅝	15⅝	AlldStr 1.60	9	246	49⅝	47½	48⅝+ ⅝
13⅝	6⅝	AllisChal .40	6	346	13⅝	13	13⅝+ ⅛
12½	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	9	7	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
50⅝	27	Alcoa 1.34	17	190	49⅝	47	47¼+ 1
46⅝	26⅝	AmalSug 3a	3	x9	38⅝	38	38 — ⅝
36¼	28⅝	Amax 1.75	11	214	31	49⅝	30⅝+ 1⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		20	124	121	124 +3
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	36	13⅝	13¼	13⅝— ¼
18¾	-1¾	America 1.20	6	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛
33½	26½	Amrc pf2.60		4	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
22⅝	14⅝	A Hess .20b	5	882	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝— ⅛
57⅝	41½	A Hes pf3.50		x73	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
22	7⅝	AMrFlt .40	10	37	17	16⅝	16⅝ +⅛
10¼	5⅝	Am Airlin		434	9⅝	9	9⅝+ ⅛
14⅝	3¼	A Baker .80	10	64	13½	12¼	13⅝+ ⅝
43⅝	30½	A Brndg 2.68	8	73	40⅝	39⅝	40+ ¼
27⅝	13	AmBdcst .80	13	88	23	21⅝	23 + ⅝
12⅝	5	AmBdMl .40	7	3	10¼	10	10⅝+ ⅛
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	7	x119	31⅞	31⅝	31½+ ¼
22⅝	18¼	A Can pf1.75	4		21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+ ¼
3⅝	7⅝	AmCon Mtg		35	7¼	7	7⅝
35⅝	23⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	573	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+ ¼
13	6¼	Am Distill		5	8½	8	8½+ ¼
29½	16½	ADistrTel .56	12	137	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+ ⅝
4⅝	2¾	AmDualVt		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ¼
13	11	ADul pf.84a		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
21⅝	14⅝	AmElPw 2	9	665	22	21⅝	22 +⅛
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .28	7	127	11	10⅝	11
4	2	AmFin Sys		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
1⅝	6⅝	AmFinSv pf		x110	6¾	6¼	6¾— ⅝
24⅝	20⅝	AGFid 1.96		61	24⅝	24	24⅝+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		66	16⅝	16½	16⅝
15¼	9	A Gnins .60	7	67	15	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	A Gtn pf1.10		103	23⅞	23⅝	23¾+ ¼
15⅝	15	A Gins pf.90		1	15½	15½	15½— ⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHotel .70	5	159	15	14	13 + 1
43½	23⅝	A Home .92	11	143	33¼	31⅝	33⅝— ¼
38½	25⅝	AmHosp .34	24	107	33½	32⅝	33½+ ⅛
5	1⅞	Am Invest		33	3	2⅞	3
7¼	3¼	A Medicl .12	8	125	6⅝	6⅝	6¾+ ⅛
7¼	1¼	A Medicorp	5	148	6¼	6	6— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		351	5⅝	5⅝	5¾+ ⅛
38⅝	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	55	34⅝	33⅝	34
9⅝	3⅝	AmSteel .30e	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15⅝	9⅝	A Stlty 1.91	10	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅝
18⅝	8⅝	AmStand 1	8	487	19⅝	18⅝	19½+ ⅛
59	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		9	58	58¼	58 + 1⅛
9⅝	6	AmSterll .80	10	39	7¼	7	7 — ⅛
30⅝	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	46	29⅝	29	29 — ⅛
52⅝	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	x1025	52¼	51⅝	51⅝+ ⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		77	55½	55⅝	55½+ ⅛
46⅝	40½	AmT pf$3.74		25	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝— ⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		16	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
10¼	8¼	AWaWk .64	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
24⅝	21	AW Spri.25		x38	13	16	16
13⅝	11	AW prf 1.25		x200	13	13	13
16½	14	AWd Ipf 1.43		200	16	16	16 + ⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	4	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝+ ⅛
7	2⅝	AmesD .96e	4	37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Ametek .60	8	194	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	12	200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
22	10⅝	Amfac Inc 1	5	81	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
40⅝	29⅝	AMP Inc .39	25	196	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅝
14⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	94	98	5⅝	5	5¼+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp		11	2⅝	2	2⅝+ ⅛
28⅝	25½	Amstar 2.40	5	49	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝+ ⅝
70⅝	35¼	Amsted 1.60	5	65	41⅝	41	41⅝+ ⅝
8¼	4½	Amtel .31	5	17	6⅝	6	6 — ¼
20⅝	10½	Anacond .60		97	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛
26½	14	AnchrH 2.20	9	48	25	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	30¼	AndCly 1.20	7	25	37⅝	37¼	37⅝+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Angelica .12	9	282	6⅝	6¼	6½— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Anixter .16	5	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
22⅝	8⅝	AnsulCo .56	14	35	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Apache .50	8	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
34¼	9⅝	ApcoOil .491		86	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
4⅝	1⅞	Apco Corp		30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9⅝	9⅝	APL Corp 9	8	36	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+ ⅝
23⅝	9	APL pfC1.06		1	22	22	22
4	1⅝	Applid Mag	16	10	3⅝	3	3⅝+ ⅛
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.04	17	53	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝+ ⅝
16⅝	6⅝	ArcoPet .44	6	16	16⅝	16	16 —1⅝
27½	22	ArchDn M	17	200	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Arctic Entr		10	3⅝	3¼	3¼— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Arlstar		24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
16⅝	11⅞	ArizSrv 1.36	6	145	16½	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
		ArlPrf 10.78		x400	104½	104	104
8⅝	4⅝	ArkLas .35r		46	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
32⅝	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	46	23	22¼	22¾+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyO		65	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7	3⅝	Armada Cp	10	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	6	232	30⅝	29⅝	30¼+ 1
30⅝	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		38	28⅝	28½	28⅝+ ⅛
23	13⅝	Armr pf1.75		x40	4	45½	45½— 1½
26	17⅝	ArmstCk .88	25	103	26	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
49½	43⅝	ArmC pf2.75		x100	47½	47½	47½+ 1½
19⅝	10⅝	ArmRu .20e	8	43	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅝
14	10½	AroCorp 1	7	6	13½	13½	13½+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Arvin .93r	25	118	17½	16⅝	17⅝+ ⅛
47⅝	26	ASA Ltd .60		168	29½	28⅝	29 — ⅛
10⅝	12	Asarco .40	10	400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	AshOil 1.50	5	110	22⅝	22½	22⅝
19⅝	10⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	13	194	25½	24⅝	25⅝— ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	AsdSpg 1.40	7	3	23½	23⅝	23½+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Athlone .40	4	33	9⅝	9	9⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	AtlcoM .16g		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
19½	10⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	31	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	AtlRich 2.50	97	689	98⅝	96	98⅝+ 1⅝
43	43	AtlRc pf3.75		x240	46½	46½	46½+ 1⅝
16⅝	10	AtlRch pf2	10	37	17	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	Am Airlin		434	9⅝	9	9⅝+ ⅛
14⅝	3¼	A Baker .80	10	64	13½	12¼	13⅝+ ⅝
43⅝	30½	A Brndg 2.68	8	73	40⅝	39⅝	40+ ¼
27⅝	13	AmBdcst .80	13	88	23	21⅝	23 + ⅝
12⅝	5	AmBdMl .40	7	3	10¼	10	10⅝+ ⅛
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	7	x119	31⅞	31⅝	31½+ ¼
22⅝	18¼	A Can pf1.75	4		21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+ ¼
3⅝	7⅝	AmCon Mtg		35	7¼	7	7⅝
35⅝	23⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	573	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
13	6¼	Am Distill		5	8½	8	8½+ ⅛
29½	16½	ADistrTel .56	12	137	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+ ⅝
4⅝	2⅝	AmDualVt		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
21⅝	14⅝	AmElPw 2	9	665	22	21⅝	22 +⅛
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .28	7	127	11	10⅝	11
4	2	AmFin Sys		20	2⅝	2½	2⅝— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	AmFinSv pf		x110	6¾	6¼	6¾— ⅝
24⅝	20⅝	AGFid 1.96		61	24⅝	24	24⅝+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		66	16⅝	16½	16⅝
15¼	9	A Gnins .60	7	67	15	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	A Gtn pf1.10		103	23⅞	23⅝	23¾+ ¼
15⅝	15	A Gins pf.90		1	15½	15½	15½— ⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHotel .70	5	159	15	14	13 + 1
43½	23⅝	A Home .92	11	143	33¼	31⅝	33⅝— ¼
38½	25⅝	AmHosp .34	24	107	33½	32⅝	33½+ ⅛
5	1⅞	Am Invest		33	3	2⅞	3
7¼	3¼	A Medicl .12	8	125	6⅝	6⅝	6¾+ ⅛
7¼	1¼	A Medicorp	5	148	6¼	6	6— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		351	5⅝	5⅝	5¾+ ⅛
38⅝	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	55	34⅝	33⅝	34
9⅝	3⅝	AmSteel .30e	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15⅝	9⅝	A Stlty 1.91	10	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅝
18⅝	8⅝	AmStand 1	8	487	19⅝	18⅝	19½+ ⅛
59	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		9	58	58¼	58 + 1⅝
9⅝	6	AmSterll .80	10	39	7¼	7	7 — ⅛
30⅝	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	46	29⅝	29	29 — ⅛
52⅝	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	x1025	52¼	51⅝	51⅝+ ⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		77	55½	55⅝	55½+ ⅛
46⅝	40½	AmT pf$3.74		25	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝— ⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		16	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
10¼	8¼	AWaWk .64	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
24⅝	21	AW Spri.25		x38	13	16	16
13⅝	11	AW prf 1.25		x200	13	13	13
16½	14	AW Ipf 1.43		200	16	16	16 + ⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	4	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝+ ⅛
7	2⅝	AmesD .96e	4	37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Ametek .60	8	194	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	12	200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
22	10⅝	Amfac Inc 1	5	81	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
40⅝	29⅝	AMP Inc .39	25	196	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅝
14⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	94	98	5⅝	5	5¼+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp		11	2⅝	2	2⅝+ ⅛
28⅝	25½	Amstar 2.40	5	49	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝+ ⅝
70⅝	35¼	Amsted 1.60	5	65	41⅝	41	41⅝+ ⅝
8¼	4½	Amtel .31	5	17	6⅝	6	6 — ⅛
20⅝	10½	Anacond .60		97	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛
26½	14	AnchrH 2.20	9	48	25	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	30¼	AndCly 1.20	7	25	37⅝	37¼	37⅝+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Angelica .12	9	282	6⅝	6¼	6½— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Anixter .16	5	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
22⅝	8⅝	AnsulCo .56	14	35	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Apache .50	8	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
34¼	9⅝	ApcoOil .491		86	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Apco Corp		30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9⅝	9⅝	APL Corp 9	8	36	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+ ⅝
23⅝	9	APL pfC1.06		1	22	22	22
4	1⅝	Applid Mag	16	10	3⅝	3	3⅝+ ⅛
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.04	17	53	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝+ ⅝
16⅝	6⅝	ArcoPet .44	6	16	16⅝	16	16 —1⅝
27½	22	ArchDn M	17	200	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Arctic Entr		10	3⅝	3¼	3¼— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Arlstar		24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
16⅝	11⅞	ArizSrv 1.36	6	145	16½	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
		ArlPrf 10.78		x400	104½	104	104
8⅝	4⅝	ArkLas .35r		46	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
32⅝	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	46	23	22¼	22¾+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyO		65	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7	3⅝	Armada Cp	10	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	6	232	30⅝	29⅝	30¼+ 1
30⅝	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		38	28⅝	28½	28⅝+ ⅛
23	13⅝	Armr pf1.75	4		21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅛
26	17⅝	ArmstCk .88	25	103	26	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
49½	43⅝	ArmC pf2.75		x100	47½	47½	47½+ 1½
19⅝	10⅝	ArmRu .20e	8	43	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅝
14	10½	AroCorp 1	7	6	13½	13½	13½+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Arvin .93r	25	118	17½	16⅝	17⅝+ ⅛
47⅝	26	ASA Ltd .60		168	29½	28⅝	29 — ⅛
10⅝	12	Asarco .40	10	400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	AshOil 1.50	5	110	22⅝	22½	22⅝
19⅝	10⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	13	194	25½	24⅝	25⅝— ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	AsdSpg 1.40	7	3	23½	23⅝	23½+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Athlone .40	4	33	9⅝	9	9⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	AtlcoM .16g		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛
19½	10⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	31	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	AtlRich 2.50	97	689	98⅝	96	98⅝+ 1⅝
43	43	AtlRc pf3.75		x240	46½	46½	46½+ 1⅝
16⅝	10	AtlRch pf2	10	37	17	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛

B

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s High	Low	Quot. Close	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
27⅝	16⅝	BabckW .80	7	333	27⅝	26	27⅝+ ⅝
7⅝	3	Bache .20e	5	105	6	5⅝	6 + ⅛
11⅝	4½	BakerIn .24	8	117	9½	8⅝	9¼+ ⅝
38⅝	32	BakerOH .42	14	169	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝— ⅛
11⅞	4⅝	BaldDH .60	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9½+ ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Ball Cp .70	7	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ½
15⅝	8½	BallyMf .02e	71	66	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+ ½
23⅝	15⅝	BallGE 1.96	8	82	23⅝	22⅞	23
54	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		x140	52	51½	52 + 1⅝
38⅝	19⅝	BanCal 1.34	9	7	16	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
41⅝	24⅝	Bandag Inc	21	44	30	29⅝	30 + ⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Pnt	2	57	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
10	9	Bangr pf 2		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	76	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	96	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
42	25⅝	BankTr 3	4	485	38½	37⅝	38⅝— ⅝
26⅝	23⅝	BnkT pf2.50		59	26¼	26	26 — ½
30⅝	19⅝	BerbOil 1.60		7	29	28⅝	29
19⅝	10⅝	BardCR .22	16	194	16⅝	15	15⅝+ ½
11⅝	6⅝	BasicInc .60	5	2	8⅝	8	8⅝— ⅛
31⅝	14⅝	BatesMf .80	3	27	23⅝	22½	23⅝+ ⅛
31⅝	21⅝	BaschL .60	13	226	34⅝	33	34⅝+ ⅝
51⅝	31⅝	BaxtLab .21	32	399	44⅝	43	44½+ 1½
16⅝	14½	BaySTG 1.88	7	14	19	18⅝	18⅝
4⅝	3⅝	BayKCg .24	22	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
24⅝	14⅝	Bearing .40	5	37	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝+ ⅝
25⅝	14⅝	BeatFds .76	14	810	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
48½	17⅝	Becton .50	16	49	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝+ ½
43⅝	28	BectDick .50	22	415	47⅝	47½	47⅝+ ½
16⅝	6⅝	BeechA .75b	7	70	16⅝	15	15⅝+ ⅛
31	12	Belcor .28	3	86	14½	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
22	11⅝	BelcoP .60e	3	37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
17	12⅝	Belden 1.20	9	1	16	16	16 + ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	BeldHe .30b	12	30	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝+ ⅝
22⅝	16⅝	Bell How .84	9	48	18⅝	18	18½+ ⅛
18	12⅝	BelsCo 1b	4	9	7	14⅝	14½
47½	27⅝	Bendix 2	9	306	46⅝	46	46⅝+ ⅛
78⅝	36	Bendix pf 3		13	69⅝	68½	69
21⅝	14⅝	BenfCp 1.25	6	201	20	19⅝	19⅝
93½	69⅝	Benef pf5.50		5	80	80	80 + 2⅝
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		220	46	46	46
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		18	51	51	51 + ½
27½	21½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		270	24½	23⅝	23⅝
7⅝	7¼	BentStd Mtg		7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
5⅝	1⅝	Berger B	6	114	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Berkey Pho		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
18	2⅝	Best Prod	17	123	16⅝	16⅝	16½+ ⅛
48⅝	24⅝	BethSt 2a	5	444	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝+ ⅛
66½	35⅝	BigThr .52b	21	30	65½	64⅝	65 — ⅛
36⅝	26⅝	BlackDr .40	30	192	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	10	32	6⅝	6⅝	6½— ⅛
16	10½	BlissLa 1b	6	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
17½	10⅝	BlockH .80	13	410	17⅝	16½	17 + ⅛
39½	32½	Bls

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

حلقات من الأصل

Big Trading Firms [in] Japan Eye Merger

[TO]KYO, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Two [majo]r Japanese trading com[panie]s, C. Itoh and Ataka & Co., [ann]ounced today that they have [begu]n negotiations to merge them [into] the nation's third largest [tradi]ng house.

[Tra]ding firms here are powerful enterprises particular to Japan and dominate the commerce of this nation. Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsui & Co. are the largest.

The immediate cause of the talks are the financial troubles of Ataka. Its U.S. subsidiary, Ataka America, has been unable to pay for oil it contracted and thus has turned to its parent. Ataka turned to its main banks, Sumitomo and Kyowa, for help.

Banks Suggest Merger

The banks came up with the idea of merger and brought into the discussion C. Itoh, which has strong connections with the Sumitomo Bank. The boards of directors of the two trading companies, plus officials of the banks, met yesterday and decided to explore the possibility of merger to rescue Ataka.

The merger plan also reflects a trend toward rationalizing here due to the heavy toll on corporate finances taken by the two-year recession. The government is actively encouraging mergers of oil companies and has condoned a cooperative pact among three big textile companies.

Spokesmen for the two companies said they did not know how long the merger plan would take to achieve, or even if it would be successful. "We just had our first omiai," said an Itoh official. An "omiai" is a meeting between a man and woman with an eye on an arranged marriage.

Strengthens Sumitomo

The merger, if accomplished, would also appear to strengthen the Sumitomo zaibatsu, or conglomerate, in the trading field. Sumitomo Shoji, the conglomerate's main trading house, is currently Japan's fifth largest.

The banks have a major say in the trading, industrial, and other companies here because they own large amounts of stock and are the major source of operating and investment capital.

The Sumitomo group reportedly owns 11.5 per cent of C. Itoh's shares, is the single-largest shareholder in the trading company, and provides about 20 per cent of its capital. Moreover, the Sumitomo group owns 17.8 per cent of Ataka, and provides 23 per cent of its capital.

The trading companies, in turn, control empires of other companies and import, export, and trade domestically more than 10,000 different commodities.

[B]anks Reset [D]ebt Owed by [Sh]ipping Co.

[LO]NDON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—[The] Colocotronis group—one of [the] largest shipping operations [base]d here and in Athens—has [work]ed out an agreement with its [lend]ers under which the group's [debt]s will be restructured, a Colo[cotro]nis spokesman said today.

[He] added that "facilities will [be m]ade available to ensure con[tinue]d performance of the group's [char]ter and trading obligations." [He] emphasized that the Coloco[troni]s group will continue to [oper]ate the fleet.

[Ac]cording to banking sources, [Colo]cotronis has outstanding [ban]k loans totaling at least $320 [mill]ion. Its three main bankers [are] Deutsche Schiffahrtsbank, an [affi]liate of Deutsche Bank; Eu[rope]an-American Banking Co., a [New] York-based consortium bank [in w]hich Deutsche Bank has a [...]er-cent interest, and Brandts [Ltd.], a London merchant bank in[dire]ctly owned by First National [City] Bank of New York and [Lloy]ds Bank through their inter[est] in National & Grindlays [Hol]ding Ltd.

[C]olocotronis officials were not [imm]ediately available to comment [on] what arrangements had been [mad]e these three principal lending [ban]ks.

[S]ources said that Colocotronis [enco]untered problems after two [...]000 dead-weight-ton tankers [wer]e delivered to it from the West [Ger]man shipyard A.G. Weser. [The]se supertankers were launch[ed] at a time when it was almost [imp]ossible to charter very large [crud]e carriers.

[S]ources said bank loans out[stan]ding on these two ships alone [tota]led $95 million.

THIRD QUARTER REPORT

GROWTH IN OIL

MAPCO's third quarter crude oil production of 8,070 barrels daily is a new high . . . up 47% from the same period a year ago. Watch MDA for continuing growth.

mapco inc.
1437 S. Boulder Ave.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
SYMBOL MDA
NYSE • MWSE • PSE

Financial News and Notes

Aztec Oil Has Three Suitors

Houston Natural Gas Corp. has become the third oil and gas firm to enter the bidding for Aztec Oil & Gas Co., offering to pay $30 a share for up to 2.7 million of the company's 5.6 million outstanding shares. Houston says it reserves the right to reject all shares tendered unless it receives a minimum of 1.17 million shares. Houston notes that it has obtained proxies from two Aztec directors and five other shareholders covering just over one million shares, or about 18 per cent of the outstanding stock, entitling Houston to vote the shares on questions relating to mergers of Aztec. However, these one million shares are not eligible to be tendered as part of Houston's bid. Earlier, Southland Royalty proposed buying all of Aztec's shares for $27 each. A third offer, from Mesa Petroleum at $22 a share, has been rejected by Aztec directors who contend that it is inadequate and undervalues its petroleum reserves.

U.K. Advances Burmah $80 Million

The British government has advanced about $80 million to Burmah Oil Co. following negotiations for the state purchase of Burmah's assets in the British sector of the North Sea. Energy Secretary Tony Benn says the advance was made in connection with the possible acquisition of its interest in the Ninian field. A Burmah spokesman says the $80 million will be spent on developing the Ninian field until any sale agreement is reached and will then be used for developing its Thistle North Sea field. The Ninian field straddles North Sea blocks 3/8 and 3/3. Burmah has a 30 per-cent interest in block 3/3, in which Chevron (a unit of Standard Oil of California) owns 24 per cent and Imperial Chemical Industries holds 26 per cent.

Kuwait Buys Stake in Hamburg Bank

Kuwait has bought 35 per cent of the Hamburg bank Johannes Schuback & Sons. The merchant bank says Kuwait acquired the shares through Al Ahli of Kuwait Investment Co. The shares were previously owned by the North German regional bank, Vereinsund Westbank, which retains a further 35 per cent. The remaining 30 per cent is held by descendants of the Schubacks. The newspaper Handelsblatt reports that the management of the bank remains unchanged because Kuwait "from the beginning, renounced any voice in its management." A spokesman for the Federation of West German Banks says it had no reservations against such a capital link.

Sandoz Expects to Hold Dividend

Sandoz expects to be able to pay an unchanged dividend of 65 Swiss francs for 1975 despite a profit decline last year, board chairman C.M. Jacottet reports. Without stating what last year's profits were, he says that the board has decided to postpone the dividend announcement to after its spring meeting instead of making the usual announcement in December. Group turnover last year will probably be about 2 per cent lower than the 4 billion francs of sales in 1974. Turnover losses resulting from currency changes were around 450 million francs last year, he notes, adding that without these shifts, group turnover would have been around 9 per cent higher than 1974.

Economic Analysis

A Monetary Order Is Born in Jamaica

By Leonard Silk

KINGSTON, Jamaica (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund conference that was held here last week may never acquire the mystique and fame of the Bretton Woods conference of 1944 which established the postwar monetary system. Nevertheless, the Jamaica conference does officially usher in a new world monetary system that represents a radical departure from Bretton Woods.

It formalized the system of floating currency rates and the changed status of gold—and it partially converted the IMF from a banking and exchange rate regulator into an aid agency.

Denis Healey, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, exulted: "There's total agreement on everything."

But some developing countries, including members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, were less sure. There still remained a chance that the agreement could fall apart.

William Simon, U.S. Treasury Secretary, and Jean-Pierre Fourcade, Finance Minister of France, were cautious. But they stuck to the deal they had made at the Rambouillet economic summit in November—a deal that gave the United States its chief wish, legalized floating exchange rates, and gave the French some assurance that governments would intervene in markets to prevent erratic currency movements.

The Rambouillet pact also held out to the French some possibility that eventually the world might return to pegged exchange rates, but that possibility now seems a long distance away, and in fact may never come.

The birth of the floating system was an illegitimate one, according to the IMF articles of agreement. Article 4 stated that currencies "shall not differ from parity." With everybody floating, and the articles of agreement still in effect, all IMF nations were living in sin. What the Jamaica accord does is legitimize the child of the monetary disorders of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

[The new Article 4 calls for each country to "direct its economic and financial policies toward the objective of fostering orderly economic growth with reasonable price stability, with due regard to its circumstances." Also, the country will "seek to promote stability by fostering orderly underlying economic and financial conditions and a monetary system that does not tend to produce erratic disruptions."

[These provisions reflect the view that orderly exchange markets are the result of orderly underlying economic conditions. They imply that domestic money managers will have to pay closer attention to foreign-exchange markets when setting policy. The "due regard to circumstances" clause is to accommodate some less-developed countries that have firmly entrenched inflationary forces, AP-Dow Jones reported.

[There is a provision for a "clean float." It requires countries "to avoid manipulating exchange rates or the international monetary system in order to prevent effective balance-of-payments adjustment or to gain an unfair competitive advantage over other members."

[Accommodating the French view, the article provides that a nation may establish a par value for its currency, but it will not be in terms of gold. The par value may be set in relation to special drawing rights, an IMF bookkeeping entry called "paper gold" and itself valued in terms of a group of other currencies.]

The Jamaica accord also formally abolishes a fixed price for gold.

Once the accord has been ratified—which should take some 18 months—the price of gold will be only what it fetches on the markets. Governments themselves will be free to buy or sell the metal at whatever price they can get.

For the time being, they are not legitimately able to do that, and some countries, including not only the United States but also the more than 100 developing nations represented here in the so-called Group of 24, have raised objections, legal and moral, to any banks acquiring gold at prices above $42.22 until the new agreement takes effect.

But last week's understanding, as described by a high U.S. official, will permit the United States and even the IMF to "wink" at premature purchases of gold by national banks from the Bank for International Settlements.

Becomes an Aid Agency

The biggest development at Jamaica was the partial conversion of the IMF into an aid agency. Agreement was reached to set up a new gold trust fund to make more internationally usable money available to the poor nations.

In addition, the quotas of the fund were enlarged by approximately $12 billion, primarily to make more money available to the poor. It is impossible to say how much additional money will actually reach the poor from these and related actions.

Thus, the long awaited world monetary reform is done, unless of course some national legislatures decide to throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery. There are more issues to settle, especially the transfer of more resources to the poor and the creation of more liquidity for the world monetary system as a whole.

The rich, full of concern over the possibility of aggravating world inflation by making too much money and credit available, will resist. The poor, especially those living only a hair above—or below—the starvation level, will demand more. Bretton Woods, a dialogue among the rich, has given way to Jamaica, a fervent dialogue and confrontation between rich and poor.

Banks, Three States Aiding West German Textile Firms

FRANKFURT, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ).—Banks and the state governments of Bavaria, Hesse and Baden-Wuerttemberg worked out a plan today to reorganize the textile companies in the Gloeggler Group. The largest West German textile group is reported to have run up some 660 million deutsche marks in debt, of which about 480 million DM are short-term obligations.

According to a spokesman of Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft, one of the banks involved in the Gloeggler Group, the Bavarian state government, the Baden-Wuerttemberg government and about 30 banks will provide Erba AG and AKS (Augsburger Kammgarnspinnerei) with 70 million deutsche marks.

The share capital of both companies will be cut to zero. After that, the banks and state governments, each providing 50 per cent, will pay in the new capital total of 70 million marks. The two companies will be merged.

The capital of another company of the Gloeggler Group, Val. Mehler AG, of Fulda (Hesse), will be reduced from 20 million DM to 4 million DM. Following this cut, Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft and Hessische Landesbank will raise the capital by 6 million DM each to 16 million marks. The state of Hesse will provide a guarantee for half of this amount.

The two banks will further supply the company with additional liquidity totaling 14 million DM, half of which will also be covered by a guarantee of Hesse. If necessary, the state is also willing to provide an additional guarantee for a maximum of 5 million DM, should credits by the two banks in excess of a total amount of 20 million marks become necessary.

The group employs about 14,000 persons. Informed sources report that the difficulties of the group are attributable to the very high level of debt, speculation losses in the real estate sector because of the slump in home construction and the recession in the textile industry.

NYSE Climbs To 7th Gain in Heavy Trade

Citicorp, Chase Shares Are Driven Lower

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange accelerated today, registering the seventh consecutive gain, in near-record turnover.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 10 points at 3 p.m., finished with a gain of 11.26 at 922.39.

Sales rose to 30.44 million shares, up from 26.51 million on Friday.

The market's overall strength was attributed largely to jubilation generated by its own powerful performance since the turn of the year, lower interest rates, an easier U.S. money policy, and recent indications that inflation is moderating.

As for inflation, the optimism seemed to be supported by a government report Friday on the December wholesale price index, which showed a decline of .4 per cent.

Today, the Commerce Department predicted that the economic expansion will continue through the year with almost all industries benefiting from sales gains.

Bank Shares Hit

Analysts attributed some early-morning hesitation to reports that the U.S. Controller's list of "problem" banks includes two of the three biggest in the nation—First National City Bank and Chase Manhattan.

Citicorp was the most active issue and fell 1/2 to 29 7/8 after being down 1 1/2 early in the day. Chase fell 3/4 to 27 1/2.

Honeywell tacked on 2 at 37 1/2. The company said it is planning to make a major announcement and reveal plans to strengthen its position in the computer market.

Polaroid rose 1 to 36 1/4 after calling a news conference for tomorrow to introduce a new product.

Orders Increase

Burroughs gained 3 to 90 3/8 after reporting that fourth-quarter incoming orders increased 25 per cent from a year earlier.

Other firm spots included Marley, up 5 1/4 to 38, General Electric 1 1/4 to 51 7/8, U.S. Steel 1 1/8 to 72 1/8, General Motors 1 to 61 3/4, IBM 4 1/2 to 235 3/4, Du Pont 2 5/8 to 140 1/8, Kodak 1 3/4 to 111 1/2, and Xerox 1 1/2 to 57.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 1.41 to 90.23.

Sherwood Medical rose 2 to 13 1/2. Brunswick said its 85-per-cent-owned medical subsidiary has had an "improved level of orders" in the fourth quarter.

Also higher were Syntex, up 2 3/4 to 32 7/8; Presley, up 1 7/8 to 10, and Kewanee Industries ahead 2 1/2 to 16.

In the money market, Treasury bills prices were narrowly mixed at the close. The three-month bill closed three basis points lower in yield while the six and 12-month maturities rose two basis points in yield.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.51 to 86.47.

In Chicago soybean oil futures advanced to limit gains and carried other commodities upward.

U.S., Citibank, Chase Reject Report on Banks

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP).—Controller of the Currency James E. Smith said yesterday he rejects any characterization of First National City Bank of New York (Citibank) and Chase Manhattan Bank as problem banks. The two banks termed such characterizations "irresponsible."

The comments came in response to a Washington Post story (IHT Jan. 12) reporting that both banks had been placed on the controller's list of problem banks after bank examinations last year revealed "inadequate" capital and sharp increases in assets of questionable value compared with previous examinations.

Asked if Mr. Smith was denying that Chase and Citibank had been placed on the problem list, William Foster, a spokesman, said, "The statement speaks for itself."

The examinations, completed at Chase early last year and at Citibank last summer, said Citibank's capital and liquidity at the time of the examination were inadequate or too low. The examiners called Chase's management "poor" and termed operating conditions "horrendous."

Mr. Smith said yesterday, "I am at a loss to understand what impelled The Washington Post to construct some routine bank examiners' reports apparently obtained through unauthorized sources into a front-page news event implying that (the two banks) are considered problem banks by my office. I emphatically and unequivocally reject any such characterization."

Mr. Smith continued, "There should be no surprise that our office has been watching carefully the condition of major banks during a time of general economic difficulty... The real news is that the country's second and third largest banks have emerged from the last year's operations as healthy and prosperous, and have done so without unnecessary foreclosures or other actions adverse to their borrowers.

"Using random and out-of-context comments in this office's examination reports of Citibank and Chase," Mr. Smith charged, "The Washington Post attempts to sensationalize the already well-known fact that loan losses in this nation's largest banks for the years 1974 and 1975 have been materially above historic norms. These loan portfolio problems being experienced by banks are a direct corollary of the last recession from which the nation is now recovering. Despite the acknowledged loan losses of Citibank and Chase (which already were matters of public record) these two banks continue to be among the soundest banking institutions in the world," Mr. Smith said.

"Exceptionally strong earnings performance has enabled both banks to meet loan writeoffs out of current income, substantially enlarge loan loss reserves, and still post impressive net income results," he said in his statement.

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase, said in a statement, "There is absolutely no question that the Chase Manhattan Bank is sound, vital, and profitable. Any inference to the contrary is totally irresponsible."

Walter Wriston, chairman of Citibank, called the story "misleading, irresponsible and at variance with the facts."

Fed Revises Size Of N.Y. Debt Held By Banks in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—A new federal study shows that banks across the United States hold much more in New York City and State obligations than they were believed to hold last November, when the city was on the brink of declaring default.

The Federal Reserve reported over the weekend that 954 banks in 33 states hold $6.491 billion in New York obligations. This is $2.313 billion—or over 50 per cent—more than the holdings attributed to 546 banks in 26 states by the November study.

The new study shows that the 954 banks in 33 states hold $2.017 billion in city obligations, $1.476 billion in state obligations and $2.997 billion in state agency obligations.

These city and state obligations make up more than 50 per cent of the capital of 236 banks in 29 states, and between 20 and 50 per cent of the capital of 718 banks in 33 states.

The new study showed that 162 New York banks hold a total of $5.147 billion of these obligations, of which $1.513 billion are city, $2.5 billion are state agency, and $1.132 billion are state obligations.

SEC Opens Study

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has begun an investigation into the sale of New York City securities.

The commission generally does not announce undertaking an investigation. In this case, though, it said it was making the announcement "to minimize any general adverse impact upon the securities markets that might result from disclosure of the investigation in an inaccurate or improper manner."

It is understood that the SEC staff has been looking into the possibility of fraud in connection with the sale of the city's securities for some time.

ADVERTISEMENT

XEROX CORPORATION
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 13th January 1976 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 7 of the CDRs Xerox Corporation, each repr. 1 sh., will be payable with Dfls. -,56 net (div. per record-date 12.5.75; gross $-,25 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $-.0375 = Dfls. -,10 per CDR.

Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of the Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (=$-,0375 = Dfls. -,10) with Dfls. -,46 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, January 8, 1976.

المصرف العربي عبر القارات
BANQUE INTERCONTINENTALE ARABE
67 Avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris
Tel.: 359.61.49 - Telex: 640340 BIAPA
Cable address BIAPAR PARIS

The Arab World is our business
Consult us

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$10,000,000

Government of Bolivia

Five Year Loan

Arranged by

Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Amex Bank Limited

Provided by

American Express International Banking Corporation (Agent)
Roywest Banking Corporation — Bank of Nova Scotia
Midland Bank Limited — National Bank of North America
Toronto Dominion Bank — Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
Amex Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson (Curaçaõ) N.V.

January 13, 1976

First Empire Bank-New York is now
M&T BANK
654 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10021
Securities Clearance
25 Broad Street
New York, N.Y. 10004
Total Equity Capital
$102,269,793.

M&T BANK
MEMBER FDIC

M&T Bank - Head Office, One M&T Plaza, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240
M&T Bank - Paris Office, 17 Avenue Matignon, 75008 Paris, France
M&T Bank International N.V., Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles
Cable Address for all offices: MANDTBANK

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 12

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975/76 High	1975/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅞	2⅞	Saxon Ind	7	315	4⅜	4	-⅜
3⅞	1⅞	SCA Svc		120	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer Cp		2	3⅜	3⅜	
67¼	44½	ScherpPl .88	22	310	53	52½	-⅜
30½	15½	SchlitzBr .68	22	127	21⅛	20⅞	-⅛
90½	67	Schlumb .80	23	541	82	79⅞	-2⅛
14¾	9	SCM Cp .76	5	81	13⅝	13	-⅛
12⅞	4⅞	SCOAInd .66	7	19	5⅞	5⅝	
9⅝	5½	ScotLad .36	4	69	6⅝	6¼	6
22	9½	ScotFet 1.08	11	22	20⅝	20¼	-¼
17⅝	8⅞	ScottFor .74	6	55	17	16⅝	-⅛
19½	12½	ScottPap .68	10	410	17⅝	17⅛	-⅛
11½	5	Scottys .10	19	38	8⅛	8⅛	8½
15	8⅜	ScovillMfg 1	25	48	12⅞	12⅝	-⅛
36½	26½	Scovil pf2.50		13	32¼	31½	-1
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt	11	23	5¼	5⅛	-⅛
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.836		25	8⅛	8⅛	
24½	10⅞	Sea Cont .30	4	12	16	15½	-⅛
31½	17⅞	SeabCL 1.40	7	253	21⅛	20⅝	-⅛
6⅛	2½	SeabWA 1.41	7	37	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
27	25	Seagram .80	14	19	26⅛	26½	
6⅞	4	Seagrave	10	6	5⅝	5⅛	-⅛
17	7	SealPw .80	10	30	17⅞	16⅝	-⅛
25⅝	13½	SearleG .52	11	571	15⅝	15⅛	-1
7⅞	4⅞	Sears 1.60a	28	489	7⅞	7⅝	-⅛
4	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		19	2⅝	2½	2⅛
35⅞	19⅞	Sedcolnc .18	6	284	24⅝	23⅞	-⅛
7⅞	3¼	SvcColnt .12	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12½	5½	Servomt .66	8	23	12	11⅞	-⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Shaksprc .20	18	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14	5⅞	ShellOil 1.10	9	16	13⅝	13⅛	-⅛
57⅞	39⅛	ShellQ 2.60	6	100	51⅛	50½	-1⅛
32⅛	11⅛	ShellT 1.12e	6	2	32⅛	32⅛	-⅛
11½	4⅛	Shc.IrGl .56	5	126	11⅞	11½	-⅛
16⅝	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		4	16⅝	16⅛	-⅛
19⅝	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		8	19½	18⅞	-⅛
48⅛	32⅞	SherWM 2.20	14	38	36⅝	36⅛	-½
10⅛	8⅛	SierrPac .92	9	x36	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
19⅝	10⅞	Signal .90b	7	98	15⅝	15⅞	-⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	14	42	37	35⅝	-⅛
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	8	17	5⅝	5⅛	-⅛
24	17	Simm .88a	15	27	22⅝	21⅞	-½
19⅝	8⅛	SimPat .40b	20	438	16⅝	16	-⅛
17⅞	9⅞	Singer .30g	7	10	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
39	24½	Singr pf3.50		63	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛
70	53½	Skelly 1.20a	8	1	67⅞	67⅞	-⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Skil Corp	28	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
26	12⅞	Skyline .24	42	42	16	17⅛	-⅛
11	7⅛	SmithAO .60	20	35	10⅛	9⅝	-⅛
36⅝	15⅛	SmithInt .36	9	293	32⅞	31	-⅛
61⅛	43⅛	Smithklne 2	15	121	61⅛	60	-⅛
15⅛	7⅛	SmithKl .50	10	50	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
23⅝	10⅛	Smucker .80	8	23	17⅛	16⅞	-⅛
12⅞	7⅛	SolaBas .70	6	x11	12	11⅞	-⅛
4½	1⅞	Sonesta Int	2	12	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅞	5	SonyCp .04e	40	807	10	9⅞	10
26	8⅛	SouLn 2.05e	6	11	29	28⅞	28⅞
9	4½	SOS Cm .34	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
17⅝	9⅛	SCARE 1.48	8	92	17	16⅝	-⅛
29½	23½	SCEG pf2.50		1	29⅛	29⅛	-½
16⅛	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	9	9	15⅛	15½	-⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Soudwn .15e	5	1	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
8½	5	SouCpSPS .87f	8	16	6	5⅞	-⅛
21½	16⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	223	21⅛	20⅞	
13⅞	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	1248	15	14⅞	15⅛
32⅛	19⅛	SoInGE 2.28	9	20	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛
59½	51	SoNRes 1.65	8	72	53	51⅞	52
34⅛	26⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	10	21	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛
33⅞	26⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	13	214	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛
56⅛	40	Sou Ry 2.12	13	249	55⅛	53⅛	55⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		60	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
34½	19½	SoUnGs 1.76	7	5	30⅛	30½	30⅛
19	12⅞	SwnFt 1 pf1.50		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
12½	9⅛	SwstPSv .98	9	65	12⅛	12	12⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24e	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
13⅛	6⅞	SperryHut 1	11	x6	11	11	
34	27½	Sprry H pf 3		x5	31½	31½	31½
49⅝	25⅛	SperryR .76	11	1650	42⅛	40½	42
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		4	7⅝	6	6
11⅞	8⅛	Spring Mi .75	20	22	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛
23⅞	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	15	161	22⅛	21⅛	22
41½	24⅛	Squibb .90	17	394	35⅞	35½	35⅞
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.80	6	131	54½	54	54⅛
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		30	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
37½	33	StBrand 1.14	17	927	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
50⅛	45	StBr pf3.50		280	48	48	48
38⅛	28⅛	StBPaint .92	23	55	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	41	31	30⅛	30⅛
53⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	9	683	45	44½	44⅞
85⅛	44⅛	StOilOh 1.36	24	203	78	76⅝	78
55	47½	SO Oh pf3.75		270	49	49	49
11⅛	5⅛	StdPress .40	5	39	7⅛	6⅞	7
8⅝	4⅛	StdPrud .66	16	26	6⅛	5⅞	6
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	5	1	9⅛	9½	9½
22⅛	12⅛	StanWk 1.84	12	43	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
8⅞	4	Stanray .60		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	4	18	17⅛	17⅛
4⅛	⅜	StaMut Inv		15	2	2	2
12	9⅛	StaMS 1.10e		21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
91	40	StaufCh 2.40	9	104	89⅞	86⅞	89⅞
7	4⅛	Sterchi .48	9	28	7⅛	7	7⅛
25½	15⅛	SterDrug .70	15	213	20	19⅞	20
5⅝	2	SterPre .111	5	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17	8	Stermitnl .80	10	29	13⅞	12⅛	13⅞
19⅝	10⅞	Stevens J .80	11	236	19	18⅞	18⅞
26⅞	17	StewWa 1.96	8	29	26	25⅞	26
22⅛	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	6	58	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
12⅞	10⅞	StokVC pf 1		x170	11	11	11
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	24	51⅞	50	51⅞
16⅛	8⅞	StoneCon .60	5	36	16	15⅞	15⅞
22⅞	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	5	35	21⅛	21	21⅛
17⅞	9⅛	StorgE Tech	7	70	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞
21⅛	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	10	31	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞
12	6⅛	StridRite .70	7	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
42⅛	19	StuWor 1.32	8	31	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞
68	46	StuWr pfB5		5	68	67½	67½
32½	16	StW pfA1.40		12	31⅛	30⅛	31
4⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	8	19	4	3⅞	4
16½	14⅛	SubProGs 1	6	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
8⅝	4⅛	SuCrest .30	3	4	7⅛	7	7⅛
14½	9⅛	Sun Chm .40	20	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
37½	25⅛	SunOil .80	7	72	32⅛	26⅛	29⅛
40⅛	29⅞	Sun O pf2.25		33	34	33⅛	34
23⅞	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	14	39	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛
26½	12⅞	Sundstrd .80	6	124	18⅛	16	18⅛
40	29⅞	Sunds pf3.50		2	37⅛	37	37⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .36	15	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
27⅞	13	SupVal 1.10	8	54	27½	27	27½
2.9	153	SuprOil 1.80	11	20	184½	183	187
6⅛	3	SupmkG .20	21	18	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
21⅛	9⅞	Superscpe	7	111	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Sutro Mtg	41	8	4⅛	4⅛	4½
11⅛	4	Swank .60a	8	35	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛
23⅞	12⅛	Sybron .84	9	76	17⅛	17	17⅛
41⅛	28	Sybrn pf2.40		14	37½	37	37½
9⅛	3	Systron Don	8	33	6	5⅞	6

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		T					
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	9	9	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Talcott Nat		74	2	2	2
8⅛	5	Talley .60	6	35	7½	7⅜	7½
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		85	9⅝	9½	9⅝
18⅛	9½	TampEl 1.04	9	427	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+ ⅛
28½	22½	TandyCp n	13	485	28⅛	27½	28⅛+ ⅛
16½	12	Tandycrft	9	138	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞— ⅛
7⅛	4	Tappan .20		32	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+ ½
21⅞	16	Technicare	18	283	23½	21½	23⅛+ 1⅞
8⅞	4⅛	Technicolr	8	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛
1⅞	5	Technicon	11	69	1	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
50⅞	18⅞	Tektronx .24	16	63	50⅞	49½	50⅛+ ⅝
6⅝	2⅞	Telecor .30	9	96	6⅞	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
27⅛	9½	Teledyn .32t	8	212	27⅛	26½	27⅛+ ⅛
66	48⅞	Teledyn pf 6		1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞— ⅛
9½	1½	Telepmpt		367	6⅞	6	6⅞+ ⅝
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	8	227	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
28⅞	19⅞	Tenneco 1.76	7	1668	28½	27⅞	28⅛+ ⅝
104½	74	Tennc pf5.50		207	105½	103½	105⅛+ 3
20⅛	12⅞	TesoroPet 1	4	261	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+ ⅛
27⅞	25½	Tesor pf2.16		168	26⅞	26½	26⅞+ ⅛
28⅞	21⅛	Texaco 2	8	1896	25⅞	25½	25⅞+ ⅝
40	23⅞	TexComm 1	12	9	36	36	36
29⅞	25½	TexEtr 1.70	8	48	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+ ⅛
29	26	TxETr pf2.87		81	29⅛	28⅞	29 + ⅛
33⅛	23½	TexgsT 1.88	8	20	30½	30⅛	30½+ ⅛
35⅞	23⅞	Texgslt 1.20	8	251	30½	30⅛	30⅝— ⅛
14	8⅞	TexasInd .1b	10	10	13⅛	12⅞	13
91⅞	61	TexInst 1	27	287	100⅞	98⅞	100⅞+ 1⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	6	161	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
21½	11⅛	TexOGs .01b	6	689	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝+ ⅝
21⅛	15½	TexPac Ld	17	9	18⅝	18	18⅝+ ⅝
25⅛	16⅛	TexUt 1.24	11	104	22	21⅛	22
9	2⅛	Texfl Ind		24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
26	12⅞	Textron 1.10	9	71	23	22⅞	23
32½	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		2	29⅞	29½	29⅞+ ⅞
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		23	21½	21⅛	21⅛— ⅛
17½	9⅛	Thiokol .70	6	79	10⅛	13⅛	13⅛+ 1⅛
46½	25⅞	ThomBet .76	22	23	37	35⅞	37 + 1⅛
11	5	Thomln .40b	20	1	8½	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	ThomJW .50	33	x22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
7	4⅛	ThrftDg .40	11	28	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
19⅞	9⅞	TI Corp 1	17	241	15⅛	14⅛	15 + ½
42⅞	26⅛	TidwlMi .70	6	11	30½	30⅛	30½— ⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Tigerint .40	14	124	15	14⅞	15 + ⅛
67⅞	24½	Timeinc 2	16	175	69½	65⅞	69⅛+ 3
19⅞	10⅛	TimeMir .50	14	102	19⅞	19½	19⅞— ⅛
42⅞	24⅛	Timkn 2.20a	8	72	40⅛	39⅞	40 + ⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Tish Rlty	1		11½	11⅛	11½— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
24⅛	16⅞	Toledo .12	7	40	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	9	79	11⅛	11½	11⅛+ ⅝
8⅛	4⅛	TootRol .40b	19	15	6⅝	6⅝	6½+ ⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	9	x44	23½	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛
39½	24⅛	TranUn 1.6	16	42	31⅛	30	30 — ⅛
12½	5⅛	Trans W Air		100	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	TWA pf 2	1		12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
44½	27	Transam .62	11	184	9⅞	9	9⅛+ ⅛
38½	25	Transcn pf4.50		1	69	69	69 + 1
22⅛	13⅞	Traninc 1.92	16	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
20⅛	12	WashGs 1.88	7	16	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞— ⅝
13½	9½	WashNat .80	7	11	12½	12⅛	12⅛
15⅛	11⅞	WashSft 1	7	22	14½	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
11⅞		Waste Mgmt	8	72	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+ ⅛
38⅛	11⅞	WatInt 2.40	14	115	28⅞	28	28⅞+ ⅝
5	3	WayGos .40	122	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
16⅛	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	15	15	15
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit		19	4⅛	4	4⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	8	26	7⅛	7	7
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	11	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9⅛	6	WellMcL .60	18	29	7⅛	7	7⅛+ ⅛
21⅛	15	WellsMkt .60	8	7	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	62	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
8⅛	3⅛	WellFar Mt		57	6⅛	5⅞	6
12	8⅛	WescoF .60	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		x10	49	49	49 + ⅛
39	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	9	23	38⅞	38½	38⅞+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	21	215	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅛
22⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	4	21	19⅞	19½	19½
19	7⅛	WnNoA .10r	4	137	15⅞	14⅞	1 — ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	10	46	7½	7⅛	7½+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	WnPubli .80	7	27	14	13⅞	14
17⅛	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	7	186	16⅛	16⅛	16½
60	42	WnUn pf 6		2	57	57	57
46	30	WnUn pf4.60		3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛— ½
20	9⅛	WestgEl .97	37	562	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞
35⅛	19⅛	Wstvco 1.50	10	79	34⅞	33⅞	34⅛— ⅛
19½	12	Weyerhs 1.20	8	4	18½	18½	18½
43⅛	27⅞	Weyerhr .80	27	1700	40½	39	40⅛+ 1
56⅛	55⅛	Weyr pf2.50		87	57⅛	55⅛	57 + 1
23⅛	10⅛	WhelFr .40a	11	54	19	18⅛	18⅛
31⅞	14⅛	WheelPit Stl	3	17	17⅛	17⅛	17½+ ⅛
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		x100	54½	54½	54½— ½
58⅛	41	WhelPit pf 5		290	45⅛	45	45⅛+ ⅝
29⅛	15⅛	Whirlpl .80	22	289	28	27⅛	28 + ⅝
24½	8⅛	WhitCon .90	6	71	20½	20	20½+ ⅛
12½	5	White Mot		56	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Whittaker	13	144	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
15	7⅛	Wickes .75r		192	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	10	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
37⅞	22½	WilmsCo .60	5	1377	27⅞	25⅞	27½+ 1⅝
7	4½	WilshrO .10e	8	30	6	5⅞	5⅞
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	26	39	38⅞	39 + ⅝
6⅞	3⅛	Wimebago	7	631	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+ ⅛
30	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	94	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛+ ⅝
102	89⅞	WisE pf8.90		x100	100	100	100 + 1
19⅞	15⅛	WisGas 1.70	7	61	18⅛	18	18⅛+ ⅛
26½	24⅞	WisG pf2.55	3		26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
17⅛	11⅞	WisPS 1.28	8	44	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛— ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	Wilco 1.20	12	27	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wolvrin .05e	18	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17⅛	6⅞	Womelco .60	8	52	14½	13⅞	14⅛+ ⅛
25	3	WoodsCp .48	3	205	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛
17½	12⅞	Woods Pete	6	26	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+ ⅛
23⅛	9⅞	Wolwth 1.20	9	411	23⅞	23	23⅛+ ⅛
34⅛	21	Wolw pf2.20		11	34⅛	34	34⅛+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	World Airw	6	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
71⅛	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	9	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Wurlitzr .05e		2	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Wyly Corp	15	236	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
		X - Y - Z					
87⅞	46⅛	XeroxCp 1	18	1190	57⅛	55	56⅞+ 1⅝
12½	4⅛	Xtra Inc	21	36	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
12	4⅛	Yates Ind	98	36	7	6⅞	6⅞
3	1	YngSDr .60a	6	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
24⅛	9⅞	ZaleCorp .80	11	57	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Zale pfA .80		2	19½	19½	19½+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	256	13	12⅞	13⅞+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	Zayre Corp	625	64	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
28⅞	10	ZenithRad 1	22	143	26⅞	26	26⅞+ ⅝
12⅞	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	226	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+ ⅞

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 12

1975/76 High	1975/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	9	5½	5	5 — ½
6⅛	3⅞	AbrdMf .40b	19	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
2	⅜	Acme Prec	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+ ⅛
5	1⅞	Action .10e	7	2	4½	4½	4½+ ½
2⅞	⅜	Adam Russ	8	112	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
1⅞	7-16	ADM Indust		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	10	34	10½	10	10⅛— ⅛
4⅞	2	A&EPlast P	4	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
17⅛	½	Aeslis Corp	5	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3⅛	1½	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
3	1⅛	AffilCap .08f		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7⅛	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	2	After Six .16	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	3	25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3⅛	⅜	Alba Waldn	7	4	2⅝	2⅝	2½— ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Alcolac .15e	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ½
5½	3⅛	Alleghy Airl		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
25	20	AllegA prC 3		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
7⅞	3⅛	Alleg Cp wt		14	4⅛	4½	4⅛
2½	1⅛	Allied Art	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Altamil Cp	5	9	4	4	4 — ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Altec Corp	7	5	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16
14⅛	6½	AlterFds .50	7	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
51	41½	Alcoa pfl.75		x200	47	46⅞	47 + ⅛
1	13⅛	3⅞	AMAX wt		23	8⅞	8⅞
5⅛	1⅛	AHesaLL wt		9	½	7-16	7-16
8⅞	5	AmBilnt .50	6	2	6½	6½	6½
11⅞	7	AmBusP .26	10	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
5½	1½	Am Fletch		1	3	2⅞	2⅞
13⅞	8⅛	A GarPd .34	7	10	10½	9½	10½+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	A Israel .25r	3	6	4	3⅞	4
19⅞	7⅛	AMaizeA .50	4	86	18	17⅞	18 + 1⅛
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .50	4	28	17	16½	17 + 1⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		15	4	4	4
34½	26⅛	AmPetrol 2	6	5	32	31½	31½— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	A Precs .20a	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Am Rity Tr		4	1⅞

مكبرة من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 12

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
7½	3¾	Frontier Air	6	24	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
2⅞	1½	FrontAir wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		C						
7¼	1⅛	Galaxy Cpl	11	6	4½	4½	4½	
9⅝	5	Garan .32a	7	18	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Garcia Corp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	2⅛	Garland Cp		36	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
2½	⅞	Gaynor Staf		2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
19⅝	14¼	Gearhart .48	7	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅜
3	1½	Gen Buildrs		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
20½	12	Gen.Ed Svc	6	5	15½	14⅞	15½+	1
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		76	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Gen Recrat	2	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1¼	Gen Resrch	9	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4¼	1	Genge Inc		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1	Genisco Tch	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	1½	Geon Ind		14	2	1⅞	2+	⅛
16¾	8¼	GiantFd .80	5	8	15¾	15	15¾+	⅛
13⅞	5½	Giant Y .40a	45	14	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅜
1⅛	½	Gilbert Cos		1	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
3½	1⅛	Gladding Cp		17	3	2⅞	3+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Glasrock Pr	29	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
34½	18⅛	Glatfelter 2	5	22	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	⅜
63⅛	34⅞	Glatf pf2.50		1	59	59	59+	4
14⅞	4½	lenDis .23t	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Globeln .40e	4	16	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Glosser .30	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24⅞	12⅞	Golden Cycl	5	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜—	⅛
5⅞	1⅛	GoldnW .10e	7	43	5⅜	5½	5⅞+	⅛
1	7-16	Goldfield Cp	13	21	⅞	13-16	13-16	
4⅛	2⅞	Goodrich wt		136	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
4	1¾	GorinSt .10a	6	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
17½	10	GormR .90a	7	7	15⅝	15¾	15⅝+	⅛
7⅛	12-16	GouldInc wt		7	15-16	13-16	15-16	
10	6	GrandCtl .30	5	7	6½	6½	6½	
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	8	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		31	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
22⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	17	27	22	21⅝	21⅝	
5	2⅛	GtLakR .15r	20	1	5	5	5	
7	2⅛	GtScotS .10e	5	5	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
3⅞	¾	Greenman	6	12	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	GREIT .40		x3	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Greyhd C	72	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15¾	4⅛	GRI Co .40	5	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
11¼	6⅛	GrossTlc .90	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8	4½	row C .37b	9	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
2	⅞	Gruen Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
¾	¼	GuardM wt		22	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6¼	4½	GuardCh .40	69	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
6⅝	2	Guilford .20	12	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
⅜	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		2	3-32	3-32	3-32—	1-32
32½	23¾	GlfOilCan 1	6	7	29½	28⅞	29½+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GulfRes Fin	3	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅛	2½	Glfstrm LD		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
		H						
1⅞	11-16	Halco Prod		1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
8⅛	6¼	HallsMot .46	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2½	HampD .15e		4	4⅛	4	4—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Hanovr Petr	19	39	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
9⅛	6⅛	HanvrSh .56	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅛	16	Harland .22	18	27	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
20⅛	5⅛	Harmn .30b	5	10	16	16	16	
16	6⅛	HarisM .05e	74	15	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
1⅛	5-16	Harvey Grp		27	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅞	5	Hasting .40a	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Health Chm	4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
3⅛	¾	Heilmn Mtg		40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Her Mal .40	5	2	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
5⅛	2½	HIG Inc .15r	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
21⅝	6	Hipmic .20	12	14	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30	16⅛	HomeOA .50	9	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
20	15⅛	HormelG 1	7	1	20	20	20+	⅛
8½	3¼	Horn Hardrt		6	7	6½	6½—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Hosp Mtr In	31	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅞	7⅛	HoteIn 1.40	9	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
5¼	2⅛	HousRon .20	7	6	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	House Vl .32	6	18	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
32⅞	19⅞	HoustOil .40	11	597	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛+	2
4⅞	⅜	Howell .05e	3	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35⅞	18⅞	HodB O 1.40	10	3	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	
5	1⅛	Hudson Gen		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	4	Huffman .40		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅛	21⅛	HuskyO .80	5	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	30	21	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
25⅞	17⅛	HygrdFd 1e	5	5	26	25⅞	26+	⅜
		I						
10⅛	7	ICM R 1.29e	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Imper Ind		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	ImpOil A .80	11	79	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
3⅛	15-16	Inarco		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	2	Incoterm A	8	10	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅝	IndianHd wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45½	40	IndplPL pf 4		z50	44	43½	44+	7
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	94	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Inolex Corp		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Instron .20		1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Instrom Sys	22	127	1⅞	1	1⅞	
18½	9⅛	InsSy pf.25e		25	10⅛	10	10	
2⅛	11-16	Integrl Res		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	15-16	Intrmedco	8	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	4⅛	IntAlum .20	5	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
1⅛	5-16	Intl Banknot	15	349	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅞	6⅛	Int Cour .24	16	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		303	2	1⅛	1⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneral .3	4	9	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	6½	IntGenin .70	4	3	9	9	9+	⅛
4	1⅛	Int Proteins		1	2½	2½	2½	
2⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
36⅞	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	71	58	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	⅛
18½	9⅛	Interpool	5	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Interway Cp		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22	7⅛	Invivers A	6	67	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	InvDivers B		6	2½	2½	2½	
7	3⅛	InvestRlt Tr	338	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	7	Ionics Inc	74	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
10	2⅛	IroqBrd .16	9	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Irvinind .16t	5	4	4½	4⅛	4½	
1⅛	9-16	ITI Corp	13	35	1	15-16	15-16+	1-16
		J						
10⅛	3⅛	Jaclyn .36a	5	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
10¼	5⅛	JacobE .40a	5	11	9½	9½	9½	
5½	1⅛	Jamewy .11t	5	6	5⅛	5	5	
9⅛	3⅛	Jeannet .20b	6	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
2⅞	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
38	17½	John Pd .30	12	25	17⅛	16½	16½—	1
5	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	24	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		K						
11⅛	4⅛	Kaisrind .36	5	63	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Kalvex Inc		13	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
27¼	17	KanebS .70b	7	11	21⅛	21	21—	⅛
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z30	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
4	3	KayCp .02e		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3	KenwinS .34	4	4	5	5	5	
7⅛	2	Ketchm .10r	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	11⅞	Kewane .40a	6	799	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛+	2⅛
3	1	Key Co .08		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	¾	Kin Ark Crp	71	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	15-16	King Optici		89	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
12⅞	7	KingRd .15e	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
41⅞	25⅛	Kirbyln .22c	10	6	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Kleinerts		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Knicker Toy	6	19	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20⅞	7⅛	Kolorg .40	11	47	21⅛	19	20⅛+	3⅛
11⅛	2⅛	KlmBlr .3	7	55	10⅛	9½	10⅛+	⅛
		L						
5⅛	3⅛	LaBarge .04	4	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8⅛	3½	LafyRad .26	9	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	19	17	1 15-16	1 13-16	1⅞+	1-16
6	2⅛	LaPoint .30e	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	5	La QuintaM	8	11	6⅛	6¼	6¼+	⅛
2⅛	½	LaTor Bck	19	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Laneco .04e	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	LCA Cp .45	23	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1⅛	3-16	LCA Cp wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	LeaRonl .28	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5½	Leath Co .36	12	5	9	9	9—	⅛
21⅛	12	Lee Entr .32	10	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Lee Phar		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Leigh Pr .40	6	3	7	7	7—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Leisre Tec		34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	LesliFay .40	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5½	LewisBF .24	5	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab	319	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Lilli Ann .22	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3	⅛	LillyLynn A	8	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Lincoln A	19	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	LodgeS .12e	5	9	2⅛	2	2	
16⅛	7½	Lohn .08a	8	3	17	17	17	
8⅛	2⅛	LoewTne wt		167	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .12e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	14½	LonCe 1.28	5	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	LSB Ind .14t	3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2	Lndy Elec	41	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		M						
7⅛	½	Macrod Ind		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18⅛	9⅛	Me PbS 1.32	6	1	14	14	14	
6⅛	3½	ManhLfe .20	9	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1 7-16	Marindq B	75	40	1½	1½	1½+	1-16
20⅛	14⅛	MarkCt .15e	4	36	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Marlene Ind	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5	3⅛	Marshall Fd		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	5	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28	5⅛	MartPr .50e	9	17	25⅛	24⅛	25	
7½	3⅛	Masind .10e	8	3	7⅛	7	7—	⅛
29⅛	5⅛	Masnelln .3	6	21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MalBro .10	6	9	5	4⅛	5+	⅛
4⅛	2	Male Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	McCll Oil	10	81	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	6	McDonh .60	5	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Means FW 1	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Medalst .40b	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
67	3	Medenco .12	5	15	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
16	13⅛	MediaGn .34	9	49	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6	Megoint .16	4	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
13	6⅛	Me Co .60	5	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		8	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	MichSg 1a	1	53	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5	Mickibry .12	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	MiddGls .20	8	46	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
24⅛	7⅛	Milgo Elect	7	106	18⅛	17⅛	18+	⅛
34⅛	17⅛	MillerWo .40	71	63	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	9	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
⅜	⅛	Mission IT		31	13-16	11-16	13-16+	⅛
18⅛	11	MoPac 1.20	7	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	5	62	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
5½	3½	Mite Cp .16	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Modern Md	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Molycrp wt		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
47⅛	30⅛	MonPapf4.40		z10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	Moog .60	4	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	MottsSp .4	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MtVMll 1.20	18	32	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Mov Star .32	11	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Movielab	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	MPB Cp .70	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	MINA .28	9	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		N						
3⅛	1⅛	Napco .06e	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4½+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Nat Alfalfa	12	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8½	Nat CSS	8	17	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	NatHlth Ent		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Natind wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	NMedEn .24	4	67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8½	2⅛	Nat Paragon	15	31	7	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Nat Patent	58	190	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nat Silver	313	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19½	9⅛	NatwHo .28	13	59	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
2	1⅛	Nelson LB		1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	15-16	NestLM .10e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16	9⅛	Newcor .90	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
35⅛	17½	NENclr .30	12	16	27	27	27+	1½
1	7-16	New Idria		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
20⅛	8⅛	NMex Ariz	279	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4½	1⅛	Newpark Rs	10	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14⅛	3½	N Proc .75e	15	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	NYTlm .60	9	58	13	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	6	NewbE .16b	3	4	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	NiagFSv .44	5	5	13	12⅛	13	
15⅛	5⅛	Nolex Cp	80	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Nortek Inc	5	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	NorA Roy	18	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	⅛
5⅛	2 9-16	NorCdn Olls	20	18	4⅛	4 9-16	4⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Nov Corp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Nclear Dat	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	NacO Gs	18	12	10½	10⅛	10½—	⅛
		O						
8	3⅛	Oakwd Ho	9	3	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Offshore Co	4	3	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
5⅛	3	Ohio Art .24	10	x14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
33½	16	OhioB 1.40a	3	4	29	29	29	
10⅛	4	Ohl Sealy .40	10	x13	10	10	10—	⅛
17⅛	8	OnLine Sys	13	10	16	15⅛	16	
69⅛	30	OOkiep Cop		z350	37	36⅛	37+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	OSullvn .50b	7	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Outdr Sport	6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	11	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4	1	Oxford Fst		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Ozark Air		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		P						
18½	16	PGEdpf 1.50		3	17	17	17+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PGE pf1.37		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15	12⅛	PGEspf 1.25		2	14	14	14—	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PG ptA 1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		8	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅛	26½	26⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	P Holdg .4		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	
56	50	Pac PL pf 5		z100	54	53⅛	54+	1
26⅛	19⅛	PallCorp .24	15	43	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	1
13⅛	6⅛	PanOcean O	179	307	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Pendl Bradt	10	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3	ParaPk .10a	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ParkCh .48a	5	5	8⅛	7⅛	8+	⅛
31	11	Parsons .70e	6	5	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅛	Pat Fashion	15	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2½	Patagonia		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	PatricP .86t	6	20	8	7⅛	8	
13	7	Paxall .60a	5	z400	11	10⅛	11+	⅛
7⅛	2	PeerTo .20a	17	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	PennEng .60	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	PenRIE 1.15	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14	PenTri 1.20	5	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	11	PepBoys 1	5	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	
13⅛	4⅛	PepCom .44	4	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	
6⅛	4	PerinlCo .35	4	6	5⅛	5	5—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Permaneer		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Pertec Corp	4	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Petro Lewis		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Phil LD .54r	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3	Pyoenix Stl	5	89	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	PicNPay .16	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1⅛	9-16	Pioneer Sys		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	2⅛	PionTx .85e	3	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
27⅛	11⅛	PitDeMoin 1	12	x12	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39	32⅛	Pittway Cp	14	41	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	35	23	9	8⅛	9	
17⅛	13⅛	Plantrnc .12	12	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3	1	Plaza Rlt In		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5-16	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		2	3-32	3-32	3-32	
3⅛	1⅛	PlyGem .51t	21	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Pneumo .80	4	48	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	15	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	PrattRd .30	7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Prent Hall 1	13	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
8⅛	1⅛	Presley Cos		560	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	PropCT 1.16	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1⅛	15-16	PraRIE .12e	2	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	PrudBds .24	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	36	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	PuntaGrd Is	11	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3½	Puropac Lb	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		R						
7⅛	3⅛	Racon .20a	3	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	11	27	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
26⅛	10⅛	RangrO Can	37	6	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	RaymPr .40	32	5	16⅛	15	16—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	RB Indust	6	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1	Reading Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	RealEst 1.40	11	x5	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	RltIncT .71e	22	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	9	RltRef 1.35e	7	8	13	13	13	
2⅛	⅛	REDM Cp	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Refrig Trns		7	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15-16	5-16	Rel Grp wt		18	⅛	7-16	½+	1-16
13⅛	7⅛	Rem Ar .80a	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
2⅛	9-16	Rep Housng		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
26⅛	17	Rep NY .88	5	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
25⅛	4⅛	ReschCtl .08	30	82	17	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
17⅛	5⅛	Resistflx .50	6	25	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ResrsIntl A	3	57	3	2⅛	3+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ResrsIntl B	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Rest Assoc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	RET Inc Fd		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅛	Rex Noreco		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Riblet Prod		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Richford In		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	⅛	Richton Int	4	2	4	4	4—	⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Riley Co	7	4	12	12	12	
33⅛	19⅛	RioAlgm 1	18	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	RisdonM .36	38	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	RLC Corp		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
35⅛	17	Robintech	4	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
4	2	Roblin Ind	4	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6⅛	Rockway .90	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Rocor Intl	16	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	6	Rogers Corp	58	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
1⅛	9-16	Ronco Telep	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Rossmor Cp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
⅛	1-16	Rossmor wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3⅛	1⅛	JPS Prod	16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	11	191	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	Rudick pf.56		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	Russell .72	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	RyanH .40	15	133	23	22⅛	23+	1⅛
3	⅛	Ryersn Hay		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		S						
17½	3⅛	Salem .24t	6	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Sambos .15e	13	481	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	1
11⅛	9½	SDie G pf 1		1	11	11	11+	⅛
33⅛	27⅛	San JW 2.40	7	5	31	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	8	4	2	2	2—	⅛
23	16	Sargt pf2.25		225	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	1
6	4⅛	Saturn Airw	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Schenut .60a	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	8	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14½	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	10	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Scopeln .25e	3	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4	Scrivner .50	4	13	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12	Scurry Rain	14	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5	2	Seelectr Cp	6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	⅛	Sec Mtg Inv		7	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
7-16	3-16	SecMt In wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
8	3⅛	Selas Corp		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1⅛	7-16	Seligm Asso		1	⅛	⅛	⅛+	1-16
16	7⅛	SeligLatz .2b	6	1	15	15	15+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Semtch .14t	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	3	Servisco .30	26	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Servotr .10r		40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SG Sec .31e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10	SG Se pf1.70		11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shaer Shoe	8	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Shawin .50b	11	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	3	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	11-16	Shelter Res		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅛	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	23	73	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
37⅛	19⅛	Shn O pf1.25		15	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Sherwd Med	9	74	14	13⅛	13⅛+	2⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Showbot .80	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6	3⅛	Sigmal .05a	7	5	6	5⅛	6+	⅛
4½	1⅛	SikesCp A		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Simkins .60	6	3	7	6⅛	7+	⅛
2⅛	1	Simplex Ind		11	2	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	4	2	2	2	
6	3	Solitron		38	3	2⅛	3	
8⅛	4	Sander Brdc	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	Sorg Paper		7	4⅛	4	4	
14½	4⅛	Soundsn .40	71	37	14⅛	14	14⅛+	1
20	17½	SOEO pf1.48		z600	20	20	20+	⅛
25	23⅛	SC 9.2pf 2.30		10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
104	89⅛	SCE pf8.96		1	100	100	100+	1
25⅛	22⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		6	24⅛	24½	24½+	⅛
87⅛	76	SCE pf7.58		8	86	86	86+	2⅛
17⅛	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	17	17	17	
14⅛	11⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	12	12	12	
12⅛	10⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
61⅛	35⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	16	28	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	1⅛
10	7⅛	Sowest Airl	8	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3	2⅛	SwiGFin .20		4	3	3	3	
5⅛	2⅛	Spartek .30	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	3	Specity Rest	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9	4⅛	Spector .10e		5	7	6⅛	7	
3⅛	1½	Spectro .12t	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4½	15-16	Spencer .02e		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Spencr F .32	4	x5	7	7	7+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	StdAlianc 1	2	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	StdCont .03r	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14½	11	StdCoosa .90	181	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Std Melt .50t	8	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	StdMotA .42	8	11	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
27⅛	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		3	26	25⅛	26+	⅛
12	8⅛	StarSup .08a	5	32	12	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Steelmt .20r	2	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16½	10⅛	Stepn Ch .52	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2	⅛	Sterl Electr		5	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	STP Co .40e	11	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	StrutW .05e	16	18	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
1	7-16	Summit Orw		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
27	9	Sun Elec .40	9	26	22	21⅛	22+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sunair .30e	6	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .52	6	2	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅛	SupIndl .12b	9	14	5	4⅛	5+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	7	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
⅛	⅛	SutrMtg wt		80	⅛	⅛	⅛	
20⅛	8⅛	SW Ind .80	4	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Synalov .05r	5	20	6	6	6+	⅛
44⅛	28⅛	Syntex .40	15	620	32	30⅛	32⅛+	2
24½	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	7	20	18	17⅛	18+	⅛
6⅛	15-16	System Eng		172	6⅛	5⅛	6+	⅛
		T						
18⅛	9⅛	Tasty 1.08a	7	20	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
1⅛	½	Tech Sym		8	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
6⅛	2⅛	Techcl Oper		3	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Techtrl .05e	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
22⅛	14	Tejon R .20a	13	5	17½	17⅛	17½	
9⅛	6⅛	Teleflex .32t	15	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Telex Co wt		19	5-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
3⅛	1	Tegna Corp		32	3	2⅛	3+	⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		34	6	5⅛	6+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	TennFS .40e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16	5⅛	Teradyn Inc	89	32	12½	12⅛	12½+	⅛
16⅛	9	TerraCh .40	3	25	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	TesoroPr wt		51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	2	Texstar .15t	8	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Thriftims A	62	1	8	8	8+	⅛
4⅛	⅛	Tidwell Ind		7	3	2⅛	3+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Tiffanyl .20	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Tokheim .40	9	43	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
47½	40	ToIEd pf4.25		z150	47	45⅛	47+	1
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	x4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	12	2	5⅛	5½	5½+	⅛
16	8⅛	Total pf.70		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		41	2⅛	2	2⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Tracor Inc	6	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	TriS Mtr .80	6	4	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Trico Ind	9	15	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Tuftco .20e	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	2⅛	Turbodyne	18	5	10	10	10	
19⅛	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	5	2	17	17	17+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	TwinFair In	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		U						
4⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .12a	5	21	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	UNA .10a		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Unimax Grp		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	UnGas A .44	8	1	8	8	8+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Un Asbestos	33	6	4⅛	4½	4⅛—	1-16
15-16	5-16	UnBrand wt		33	½	7-16	½	
2⅛	⅛	U Dollar St		2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
2⅛	1	Unit Foods	5	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2⅛	U Piece Dy		38	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	UnRIIT .52e		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14⅛	3⅛	US Filtr .20	7	53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	US LsgRl E		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅛	⅛	US LsgR wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
5⅛	1⅛	USNat Rsrc	3	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1½	US Radium		3	2	1⅛	2	
22	14⅛	US Redu .60	4	19	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	USRbR .60a	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
29⅛	7⅛	Unitek .20	13	31	21	19⅛	21+	⅛
18	5⅛	Unity Buy S	6	19	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	UnivCig .05	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	UnivRs .05e	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	UnvSav .44	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	2⅛	UV Ind wt		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		V						
9⅛	4	VallesSt .62t	7	3	7	6⅛	7	
		Valmac n	4	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		7	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
7	4⅛	VanDorn .36	7	11	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	4	12	5⅛	5	5—	⅛
20⅛	5⅛	VermtA .40b	10	32	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Vernitron	6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	7-16	Vertipli Inc		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Vesely Co		18	3⅛	3⅛	3½+	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Viking Genl		15	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Vikoa Inc		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vilnage Ent		18	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Vishay Intrt	6	12	3	2⅛	3+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Voplex .68	19	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	4⅛	Ic Inc .30	3	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		W						
11⅛	4⅛	Wacknt .28a	7	38	8	8	8	
10⅛	5	WagnrEl .48	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
18	13⅛	WalcoN .40b	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
4	2	WallacS .05e	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	WardFds wt		2	1	1	1—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Wardt Co		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		21	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
30	16⅛	WasPstB .50	10	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
16	11⅛	WRIT 1.28	11	2	14⅛	14½	14½	
4⅛	2⅛	Watsco .20	56	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Welan Co		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6	5⅛	Weld T A	2	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Wellco .10e	7	x1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	WestChP .40	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11	3⅛	Westats Ptl	10	85	10½	10	10½+	⅛
1	⅛	Westby Fsh		6	11-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
6⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .1	10	2	5	5	5	
8⅛	4⅛	WstFinl .15a	5	12	7	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	WhitingCp 1	4	14	15⅛	15½	15⅛—	⅛
⅛	¼	Whittakr wt		29	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
3⅛	1½	Willcx Gibb		15	2	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Whos .30	5	6	7	6⅛	7	
3⅛	2⅛	WilconBr .30	9	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
48⅛	43½	Wis P pf4.50		z10	49	49	49+	1
3⅛	1⅛	Wolf HowB		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	11-16	Wool Lt .08e	17	1	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16+	1-16
8⅛	5	Work Wr .60	17	72	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1½	Wrather Cp		4	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
1 13-16	11-16	Wright Har		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	2½	WTC Air .10	26	17	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
18⅛	7½	WUI Inc .60	7	15	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WyleLab .24	7	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5	Wynnln .15e	5	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	6½	WyBn .50a	8	3	10	10	10—	⅛
		Y						
22⅛	12⅛	Xonics Inc	44	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	YooHoo .10e	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Z						
8½	4½	ZeroMfg .28	6	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

January 12, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM.	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6656	5.4220	102.645*	59.903*	39.12y	—	6.6030*	102.68*	43.41*
Brussels (c)	39.215	79.715	15.0875	8.806	5.749*	14.702	—	15.0825	6.384
Frankfurt	2.6045	5.2862	—	58.20*	3.813x	97.46*	6.630*	99.89*	42.33*
London (s)	2.03235	—	5.2890	9.0805	1388.90	5.4235	79.64	5.2910	12.4820
Milan	681.85	1386.50	262.50	155.19	—	255.80	17.4075	262.54	111.065
Paris	4.46875	9.05625	171.435*	—	6.5517x	167.023*	11.3635*	171.425*	72.805*
Zurich	2.6007	5.2861	100.08*	58.36*	0.3811*	97.48*	6.63*	—	43.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1415; Escudo: 27.205; Israeli £: 7.24; Peseta: 59.545; Schilling: 18.325; Sw. krona: 4.3770; Yen: 305.10; Belgian financial franc: 40.15; Canada $: 1.0130; Hong Kong $: 5.0105.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (s) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Asahi 10¼-80	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	92½	93½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92½	93½
BFCE 9-82	100¼	101¼
BNP 9½-81	103	104
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
Broken Hill 10-90	104	105
Broken Hill 9½-81	102	103
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	92½	93½
CNE 9¼-85	100	101
CN Rhone 10-80/8	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-91	89½	90½
Conoco 8-86	99½	100½
Cont Tel 8½-86	93½	94½
Copen Copn 7¾-87	87	88
Copen Tel 8½-86	99½	100½
Corning 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Cut Ham 8-87	92½	93½
Dana 8-87	93	94
Denmark 9-82	103½	104½
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½
Dow Cor 8½-86	101	102
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EIB 9½-85	101¼	102¼
Eurap 9¾-85	101	102
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	104½
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	99	100
First Chic 7-80	96	97
Gen Cable 8¼-87	90½	91½
Gen Mills 8-86	97	98
Gen Mot 8¼-78	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103½	104½
Gould 9½-83	100	101
GTE 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
Haas 8-78	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	100	101
IDBJ 9½-82	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	96½	97½
Kimberley 8½-86	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-88	84½	85½
Mites 9¼-80	103½	104½
Montreal 9¾-81	102¼	103¼
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
N Zealand 9¼-82	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7¼-87	89	90
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
NorthAmR 7¾-79	98½	99½
Norway 9-87	102¼	103¼
Ofterlo Hy 8¾-86	96¾	97¾
Oslo 8¼-86	98	99
Offs-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corg 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	104¼	105¼
Pac.Light 8-88	93¼	94¼
Papua 9½-83	102	103
Pemex 10½-82	102½	103½
Pennwlt 8-87	93	94
Philmorris 8½-86	101½	103
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97½	98½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Ralston 7½-87	94	95
Richardson 8¼-85	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	91¼	92¼
Scanraff 8¾-88	98	99
Scott 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86	99	100
Shell 7½-87	94½	95½
Skandin 10¼-81	105	106
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
Sumitomo 9¼-88	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	92½	93½
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	90½	91½
Textron 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
TokioCur 10¼-81	102¼	103¼
Transocean 8-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 7½-87	94¼	95¼
Union Oil 7-79	100¼	101¼
Union Oil 7½-87	94¼	95¼
Utah 8-87	95½	96½
Volvo 9½-85	101¼	102¼
Volvo 8-87	92¼	93¼
Borden 6¾-91	105	107
Borden 5-92	97½	99½
BroadHale 4¾-87	79	81
Carnation 4-88	86½	88½
Chevron 5-88	99½	101½
Chrysler 4¾-88	52	54
Chrysler 5-88	55½	57½
Cont Tel 5½-88	78½	80½
Cummin 6¼-88	78½	80½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	86	88
EastKodak 4½-88	122	124
Ecol Lab 4¾-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	89	91
Ford 6-86	89	91
Ford 5-88	78½	80½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86½	88½
Gen Food 4¾-87	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	86	88
Gulf West 5-88	89½	91½
Honeywell 6-86	79½	81½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80½	82½
ITT 4¾-87	66½	68½
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	107
Matsushita 6¾-90	103	105
Mitsui 7¼-90	105	107
McDerm 4¾-87	123	125
Morgan JP 4¼-87	107	109
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
Owens Ill 4½-87	96½	98½
Penney JC 4½-87	83	85
Phil Lamp 4¼-83	98	100
R.C.A. 5-88	74½	76½
Revlon 4¾-83	113½	115½
Revlon 4¾-87	102	104
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	87	89
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	113½	115½
WarnLam 4½-87	93½	95½
WarnLam 4¼-88	84	86
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Convertible Bonds

Aroexco 4¼-87	85½	87½
Ashland 5-88	83½	85½
Beatrice 6¼-91	110½	112½
Beatrice 4½-92	97	99

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.36	87.71	101.03
Previous	99.35	87.64	100.98

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Jan. 12, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44	44½
1st Bk Sy	43	43¾
1stEmp S	10¾	11
1st Wn F	1¾	1⅞
Hartf NC	16⅛	16¾
Midl Bk	18½	19½
Shaw Cp	21	22
U Va Bks	13¾	14¼
Va N Bnk	15	16
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf .17	17	17½
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¾	6¼
AID Inc	3⅞	4⅛
AVM Cp	1⅞	2
Acushnt	18¾	19⅛
Addisn W	7½	8
Adv Ros	2	2¼
Alberts	6⅛	7¼
Allco Inc	7½	8
Allyn Bac	4⅛	4⅛
A El Lab	⅞	1⅛
Am Exp	41⅛	42⅛
Am Finl	7	7⅞
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅝
Am Greet	8⅛	9⅛
Am Telev	15¾	16⅛
Am Weld	9⅛	10⅛
Amtr Dv	⅝	1
Anadite	6⅛	7⅛
Anheus B	35⅛	36
Ard May	2⅛	2½
ArkWIG	17¼	17⅞
Arvida	4⅛	5⅛
AsCC Bot	16¼	17
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13⅛
Baird At	3⅛	3⅞
Belt PntC	13⅛	14¼
Bang Hy	13⅛	13⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅛
Bassett F	19	19⅛
Bayls Mk	9⅛	9⅛
Beeling F	4⅛	5⅛
Betz Lab	41½	42¼
Bibb Co	7¼	7¾
Bird Son	92½	95½
Birichr	⅞	1⅛
Bick Hills	37⅛	38⅛
Bonza Int	2½	2¾
Booz AH	7	7⅛
Braden	4⅛	4
Brink	8¼	8¾
Brks Sci	13¼	14½
Brwning	3⅛	3⅞
Buckb M	5⅛	5⅛
Buckeye	9⅛	10⅛
Burh Sim	5⅛	6
CalWSv	25⅛	26⅛
Campl Ch	2⅛	2⅛
Canrad H	½	⅞
Cap Swst	4⅛	5⅛
Capin Air	2⅞	3⅛
Cap Tec	1⅛	2⅛
Care Cp	2⅛	3½
CenVt PS	12⅛	13
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	10⅛	11⅛
Chl Brids	63	64⅛
Chilfn Cp	3⅛	4⅛
ChrisSe	138	141
Circle F	2⅛	3
CitznUt A	29⅛	29⅞
CitznUt B	29	29⅛
Clark Mt	26	27
Clow Cp	6⅛	6⅛
Colu Vent	1½	2⅛
Com Clr	15⅛	16⅛
Coml Sh	19	20½
Comw Pa	24⅛	24⅛
Con Pap	48⅛	49⅛
Craw Co	10⅛	11⅛
Cross Co	13½	14⅛
Cutlr Fed	1⅛	2⅛
Danly M	4⅛	5⅛
Data Dgn	1⅛	1⅞
Data 100	7⅛	7⅛
Dayt Inc	29⅛	31
Decor In	1⅛	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	39⅛	40⅛
Delhi Oil	2⅛	3⅛
DeLux C	26⅛	27
Der CanT	12⅛	13⅛
Det IntBr	27⅛	28⅛
Dewey El	4⅛	4⅞
Diam Cry	13⅛	14
Dbon Cru	15	15⅛
Docutel	6⅛	7⅛
Dollar G	8⅛	9⅛
Dorch G	9⅛	10
Dow Jone	29½	30¼
Doyle DB	10⅛	10⅛
Dunkin D	4⅛	4⅛
Durlron	17½	18⅛
Eberln In	2¼	2⅛
Econ Lab	28⅛	29
ElPas El	10⅛	11¼
Elbe Syst	3⅛	4⅛
Elder Be	4⅛	5
Elec Nucl	5⅛	6⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅛
Energy C	3⅛	4⅛
Entwist	2	2⅛
Equty Oil	14⅛	14⅛
Ethan Al	18⅛	19⅛
Fab Tek	⅛	1
Fingrht	3½	3⅛
Fst Bost	17⅛	18⅛
Ficktor	12⅛	12⅛
Fis WatU	⅛	⅛
Foest O	14¼	14⅛
Frmisli	½	⅞
Fotomat	14⅛	15⅛
Frkln Cp	3	3⅛
Fnkln El	7⅛	7⅛
Frnd Ice	25⅛	26⅛
Gen RlEs	2⅛	3⅛
Gov EFin	8	8⅛
Graph Cn	15⅛	16
Grsen Mt	9⅛	9⅛
Grey Adv	7⅛	8⅛
Gulf Intst	9⅛	9⅛
Gyrodn	2⅛	3⅛
Harper R	8⅛	8⅛
Henrd P	19⅛	20
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	12⅛	12⅛
Horiz Res	1⅛	2⅛
Huds Pap	22½	23½
Hyatt Cp	4⅛	5⅛
Hyatt Inf	3⅛	3⅛
Ind Nuclr	3⅛	4⅛
Intra Ind	1⅛	1⅛
Interc En	9⅛	10⅛
Infrmk In	2½	2⅛
Ifrmf G	12⅛	13⅛
InBk W It	2⅛	2⅛
IeSou Ut	22½	23
Jamsby	13⅛	14
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Joslyn M	15⅛	16⅛
KMS Ind	2⅛	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	36⅛	37⅛
KaisStl pf	18	18⅛
Kalvar	1	2⅛
Kaman A	20⅛	21
Kamog A	6⅛	7⅛
Kate Gra	½	⅞
sysam	3⅛	3⅛
Kear Tr	4⅛	5⅛
Kelly Svc	14	14⅛
Keuff Ess	14½	15⅛
Keye Fib	14	14⅛
Key CusF	5⅛	5⅛
King Int	1⅛	1⅛
Knap Vog	13⅛	14⅛
Lance In	23⅛	24⅛
Land Res	⅛	1⅛
Lin Bcast	11⅛	11⅛
Log Etrn	2⅛	2⅛
Madisn G	10⅛	13⅛
Mai Rlty	⅞	1
Malirt	47	48
Manor C	2⅛	2⅛
Marit Frt	3⅛	3⅛
Maui LP	7⅛	7⅛
McCor	35⅛	36
McQuay	12⅛	13
Measur	15	15⅛
Medtrn	26⅛	27
Merid In	1⅛	2
Midax W	13	13⅛
Midld Ca	1⅛	2
Midw Gt	12⅛	13⅛
Millipr	45	47
Miner In	2⅛	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅛	20⅛
Mi s VI G	12⅛	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	10	12⅛
Mont Col	6⅛	7⅛
Moore P	8	9
Moore S	17⅛	18⅛
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	3	3⅛
Mueller	9⅛	10⅛
Narag Co	5⅛	6
Nat G&O	8	8⅛
Nat Lib	3	3⅛
N SecRsh	3⅛	4⅛
Natnw RI	3½	4⅛
NJ Nat G	12⅛	13
Nielsn A	21⅛	22⅛
Nielsn B	22⅛	22⅛
NoCar Gs	10⅛	10⅛
NoEOI un	10⅛	10⅛
Nortrp KI	13⅛	14⅛
NW NatG	8⅛	8⅛
NW PuSv	17⅛	17⅛
Noxel Cp	11⅛	12⅛
Ogilvy M	19⅛	20⅛
Ohio Ferr	14⅛	15⅛
Oil Shale	3	3⅛
Ormont	5	5⅛
Offer TP	13⅛	18⅛
Over NA	7	7⅛
Pabst Br	23⅛	24⅛
PacGa R	27⅛	28⅛
Pakco	⅛	1⅛
Parks H	3⅛	3⅛
Pauley P	4⅛	4⅛
Pearl Mf	13⅛	14⅛
Pa Enter	14	14⅛
PzzlOff B	12	12⅛
Pepsi BW	7	7⅛
Petrsn H	11	11⅛
Petrolt	67½	69
Pettibon	23⅛	24⅛
Philip L	11⅛	11⅛
Piedmt A	3⅛	4
Pinkrtn	34⅛	35⅛
Pion HiB	27⅛	27⅛
Pistilin	1⅛	2⅛
Posale Co	1⅛	1⅛
Proprp	1⅛	1⅛
Pub & NC	10⅛	10⅛
P Benner	14⅛	15½
PutD Cap	4⅛	4⅛
Qual Inn	1⅛	1⅛
Ragen Pr	2⅛	2⅛
Rahall C	4⅛	5⅛
Raych Cp	200	205
Raymnd	10	11
Recog Eq	6⅛	6⅛
Road Ex	48⅛	49
Robin M	10⅛	11⅛
Roseion	3⅛	4⅛
Rouse	3⅛	4
Rus Stov	16	16⅛
Sedlier	1⅛	1⅛
Scan Dat	2⅛	3
Scripps H	20⅛	21½
Sels Delt	2⅛	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅛	2⅛
Seven U	34⅛	35½
Snap Tls	32⅛	33⅛
SolidSt Sc	6⅛	7⅛
S Cal Wat	11⅛	11⅛
Sw Gs Co	10⅛	10⅛
Sw El Sv	15½	16⅛
Standyn	15⅛	16½
Std Regis	15⅛	16⅛
Stan HPd	12	14
Sterlg Str	3⅛	4
Strawb Cl	24½	26
Supdal F	1⅛	2⅛
Super El	4⅛	5
TIME DC	3⅛	4⅛
Tampax	37⅛	38⅛
Taylr Wi	14⅛	16⅛
Tech Pub	6⅛	7⅛
Tecum P	33½	35⅛
Tennant	25⅛	27⅛
Tibny Co	7½	8
Transo O	10⅛	10⅛
Trico Pd	25	26½
Trim OG	1⅛	2⅛
Tyson F	14½	14⅛
Un McGil	10	11
US Bnknt	4	4⅛
US TrkLn	12⅛	13
Up.Pen P	17⅛	18⅛
Valley s	7⅛	8⅛
VanD Air	7⅛	8
Vance S	3⅛	4⅛
Velcro	6⅛	7⅛
Vemron	21⅛	22½
Wads Pu	7⅛	7⅛
Wah NG	10⅛	10⅛
Webb Re	5⅛	5⅛
Weco Dvl	1⅛	2
Weight W	6⅛	6⅛
Weldtrn	1½	2⅛
Welling M	6⅛	7⅛
Well Gar	3	3⅛
Wel bch	2⅛	3⅛
Wsm Mtg	1½	2
Westmd	41⅛	42
Wisc PL	17½	17⅛
Wdwrd L	27⅛	28⅛
Wright W	3½	3⅛
ZionUt B	19	20

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$35,000,000

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Kogyo Ginko)

9¼% Notes Due 1980

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain cities outside the United States without deduction for or on account of Japanese withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest is payable annually on December 15, commencing ...

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — SOCIETE GENERALE

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — IBJ INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — A. E. AMES & CO. Limited — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ANDRESENS BANK A/S — ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — ASTAIRE & CO. Limited
BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA — BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL
THE BANK OF BERMUDA Limited — BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited — BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV — THE BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) NV — BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.) — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR — BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER HANDELS-UND FRANKFURTER BANK — CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A.
CAZENOVE & CO. — CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A. — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT LYONNAIS — CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDITO ITALIANO — DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — DELBRUECK & CO. — THE DELTEC BANKING CORPORATION Limited
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK—
DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S. — DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS Limited
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited — FINACOR
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — FUJI KLEINWORT BENSON Limited
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GREENSHIELDS Incorporated — HAMBRO-MITSUI Limited — HAMBROS BANK Limited — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) Aktiengesellschaft
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO — JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — KUHN, LOEB & CO. ASIA — KUWAIT PACIFIC FINANCE COMPANY LTD.
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
MORGAN GUARANTY & PARTNERS LTD. — NEUE BANK — NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO., LTD.
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO., LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — OKASAN SECURITIES CO., LTD.
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited — PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT SECURITIES S.A.
PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. — POST-OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN
PRIVATBANKEN Aktieselskab — N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN — SALOMON BROTHERS
SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND Incorporated
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA RAS GROUP
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SUMITOMO WHITE WELD Limited
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — TOKAI KYOWA MORGAN GRENFELL Limited
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited — VEREINS-UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
J. VONTOBEL & CO. — WAKO SECURITIES CO. LTD. — S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WARDLEY Limited
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY Limited — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

January 13, 1976.

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets! Results

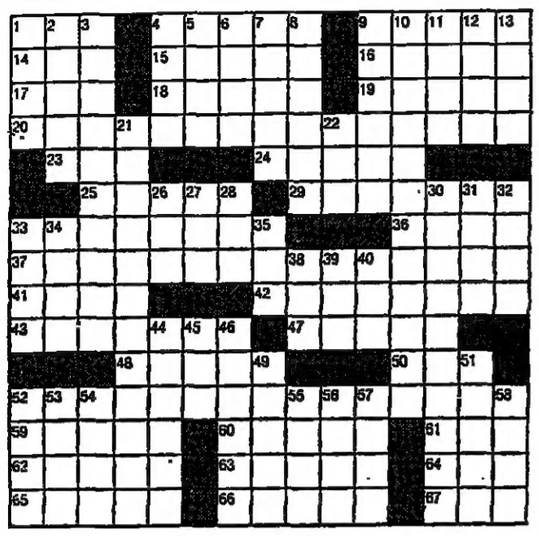
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Calendar abbr.
4 Therapy program, for short
9 Fly like a bat
14 Depression org.
15 Expiate
16 Killer or gray
17 Annual honoree
18 Garment for Socrates
19 Worn away
20 Envious listener's thought
23 Court barrier
24 Actress Terry
25 Farm sights
29 Of a fraternal order
33 Monte Carlo game
36 Minor prohibition
37 Speaker's cliché
41 Clumsy one
42 Golf hacker's leavings
43 Miss Kerr
47 Daniel or Pat
48 Greek-column type
50 Texas campus
52 Emcee's cliché
59 Help
60 Page number
61 Asian language
62 Trombone part
63 Inns, in Soho
64 Slip up
65 TV's Johnson et al.
66 Correct a dial
67 Bar order

DOWN

1 "The Egg ——"
2 Large shrimp
3 D.A.R., for one
4 Cave temple in India
5 Fancy case
6 Neighbor of Guatemala: Abbr.
7 Flavoring
8 Deprive of sail wind
9 Finns' neighbors
10 Cynical remark
11 Inauguration detail
12 Olive genus
13 Shut in
21 Persevering
22 Dock-workers' org.
26 Medieval tale
27 Calif. fort
28 Kind of sack
30 New Year's Eve gadget
31 Asian prefix
32 Certain student
33 Plain
34 Century plant
35 Sesame
38 Hill of S.F.
39 Sweet talk
40 Japanese park
44 Paso ——, Calif. town
45 Babylonian god
46 Do a pinch-batting job
49 Tenth of a big one
51 Loan-shark's game
52 Pelee product
53 Caucasian language
54 Wit
55 Corrida cries
56 Building material
57 Confused
58 Exasperate



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	—2	28	Overcast
ATHENS	17	63	Clear
BEIRUT	22	72	Clear
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy
BERLIN	8	46	Rain
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	16	61	Clear
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Fog
FRANKFURT	9	48	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Overcast
HELSINKI	—4	25	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Clear
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
MILAN	2	36	Fog
MONTREAL	—17	1	Snow
MOSCOW	—17	1	Overcast
MUNICH	7	45	Rain
NEW YORK	1	33	Clear
NICE	15	59	Cloudy
OSLO	0	32	Clear
PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
PRAGUE	9	48	Cloudy
ROME	10	50	Overcast
SOFIA	7	45	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	—4	25	Overcast
TEHRAN	—	—	
TEL AVIV	16	61	Rain
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	6	43	Cloudy
VIENNA	13	57	Cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Rain
WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 12, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.49
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$5.08
Austral Select Fd	$0.28 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF803.15
— (d) Conbar	SF753
— (d) Grobar	SF541
— (d) Stockbar	SF872
(w) Browninvest	$13.16
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd	$11.38
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$4.67
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.17
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.73
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$5.67
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,072
(d) Caribico Open-End	$103.40
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.06
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$670.36
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.51
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.39
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V.	$8.66
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF541
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF70
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF68
— (d) Energievalor	SF81.50
— (d) Usec	SF652
— (d) Europavalor	SF129.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.12
(w) D.G.C.	$39.84
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.91
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd	$11.10
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,034
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM23.30
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM75.30
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$13.94
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$50.93
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.60
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.46
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$24.55
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$10.31
(d) Fiducem	BF963
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$118.20
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.63
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$38.47
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$25.74
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$52.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$25.01
(w) Fonselex Lose Pr	SF1,835
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF73.59
(d) Fonditalia	$10.53
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.88
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.61
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$8.30
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$11.36
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$27.31
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.79
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.44
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV	$5.679
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$25.47
(d) Icofund	$9.56
(d) Interfix	SF299.05
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.77
(w) Intermarket Fund	$101.62
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.92
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$8.00
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$36.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.02
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.93
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.80
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$47.80
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.56
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$44.30
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$43.20
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$14.00
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,575
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.41
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$19.28
(w) Leverage Cap Hold.	$36.70
LLOYDS INTL. MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd.	SF373
—+(w) L&BT Income Fund	SF347
(w) Luxfund	$17.78
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.39
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.04
(w) N.A.M.F.	$64.42
(w) Nippon Fund	$38.01
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.88
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.34
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.88
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$21.73
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,889
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,921
(d) Rentinvest	LF830
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.51
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.93
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF59.40
Share Realty N.V.	$14.45
Share International N.V.	$4.55
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.26
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF25.88
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.62
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.39
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM92.50
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,550
— (r) Securswiss	SF982
(d) Soros Fund	$174.34
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF460.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF98.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF382
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF207.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF77.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF92.96
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.07
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$24.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$33.89
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.86
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca O.S. Sh.	SF26
— (d) Bond Invest	SF73.50
— (d) Convery-Invest.	SF78.25
— (d) Burit Europe Sh.	SF121
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF89
— (d) Globinvest	SF67.00
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF78.00
— (d) Rometac-Inv.-Fi.	SF333.50
— (d) Saffi South Afr. Sh.	SF215
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr. Fd.	SF174.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantifonds	DM15.80
— (d) Europafonds	DM33.95
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.85
— (d) Unirenta	DM38.95
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM58.45
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.52
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$13.30
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.70
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,267.74
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,431.20
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$402.46
(w) Worldwide Securities	$40.54
(w) Worldwide Special	$3 612.60

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENTAK

AGLEE

ORISEE

RAWSUL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FABLE ROUSE ADDUCE OVERDO

Answer: *He put on too much weight*—HE OVERLOADED

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MAN OR MOUSE...WHEN YOUR NUMBER'S UP, IT'S UP."

"WHAT'S YOUR NUMBER?"

BOOKS

ANATOMY AND DESTINY

By Stephen Kern. Bobbs-Merrill. Illustrated. 307 pp.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MAN's relation to his body in the last 150 years is one of the great tragicomedies of social history. The 19th century may well have been our *silliest one*. With the aristocracy disappearing, the bourgeoisie began to entertain delusions of grandeur. Its snobbishness, for example, was one of the most pervasive and systematized absurdities ever conceived in the human imagination. It consisted of largely arbitrary distinctions, born on the spot, unsupported by either reason or tradition.

Perhaps the most cruelly punished victim of snobbery was the body. Suddenly, "decent" people were too good for their bodies: too rational, too prudent, too dignified, too serious. The body was a brute that linked the bourgeoisie to the lower classes, which were hardly better than partially tamed animals. Accordingly, they put the body in a cage: corsets and crinolines for women, cylindrical black tubing for men.

Pleasure was, by definition, illicit—therefore forbidden to husbands and wives. Since the bourgeois was recognized by his clothes, he never took them off—even in the conjugal bed. And since he had just "found" himself—as one found a bank—he never "abandoned" himself.

In "Anatomy and Destiny," Stephen Kern has left no thick volume unturned in documenting the stubborn attempt by the bourgeois to circumvent his biological nature. In the rising industrial age, the body was for production not pleasure. "Spending," the euphemism for orgasm, was for drunken navvies, not for pillars of society.

Just as in primitive societies women are made to do the heaviest work, so in Victorian society they were forced to carry not only the burden of morality, but of physical unreliability as well. The corset, Kern suggests, was not so much a fashion as a form of *mortification*, a guarantee against any peristaltic flutterings in the female abdomen. "The roundness and vagueness" of the female body, according to one writer, was isomorphic with her mentality. Her menstruation was an unstaunchable wound, attesting to her "unfinished" state. The same writer explained "female hysteria" as "the organic crisis of the organ truthfulness of women."

Women were treated in dren and children fared ter. Many had their hand to the bedposts at nig "Anatomy and Destiny," some advanced thinkers purchased devices that *nocturnal emissions by* ing of a bell or the autom plication of painful press "secret vices" persisted into hood, they wasted vital In men, this led to falling in women it sometimes le amputation of the clitoris 19th-century doctor boast he had performed 62 such tions to bring errant under control.

Even coffee grinders ing machines were rega vibrant temptations to ity.

Many early champions body only added to the co Kern cites a German who held that "a woman is the organ with which able to express herself in telligently." A Frenchman claimed that "love is one part of a sudden frenzy hume the sense of smell, man author suggested smells into two categories: izing and unidealizing." Jaeger, who made a fortu of woolen underwear, was biologist who proclaimed odor was the "origin soul."

According to "Anatomy Destiny," World War I ed male and female bo each other in the beds of hospitals—and one migh that sex has never bee wounded, medical odor it ed there. The marriage b day all too often recem hospital cot. A shortage of says Kern, rang the death of the corset, which was a slightly different form, the men on the other side

The Victorians' worst were realized, Kern o when Freud published his on anal eroticism. Added catastrophic revelations the human condition, th enormity so unsettled soc the turn of the century World War I had not prov catharsis, the post-W world might well have ex in spontaneous combustion

The author has much m say in "Anatomy and De and he says it very well The quotations from "scie Victorian studies of the are highly entertaining stories in the history of sexuality. Reading them, w almost persuade ourselves we have progressed.

Anatole Broyard is a critic for The New York T.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	O	W	S		O	M	A	H	A		A	C	T	S
E	R	I	E		P	E	N	A	L		S	H	R	I
C	A	N	A	D	I	A	N	R	O	C	K	I	E	S
A	D	D	S	O	N	T	O		P	L	A	N	E	S
		W	I	L	E	Y		B	E	A	N	E	R	Y
B	L	A	D	E	D		R	E	C	U	T	S		
A	I	R	E	D		L	U	R	I	D		E	N	E
S	A	D	R		S	U	T	R	A		S	M	U	T
E	R	I		T	A	T	T	Y		C	H	A	N	T
		S	T	O	N	E	Y		C	H	O	I	C	E
U	P	L	A	N	D	S		G	R	E	E	N		
P	R	A	N	K	S		W	H	I	S	T	L	E	S
S	I	N	G	A	P	O	R	E	S	T	R	A	I	T
E	D	D	O		I	R	E	N	E		E	N	N	E
T	E	S	S		T	E	N	T	S		E	D	E	N

BRIDGE — *By Alan Tra*

Thinking about a crucial situation will often help an opponent, so declarer should try to do his thinking before the moment of truth arrives. Even for an expert, this is not easy. A fine example of this advance thinking is the diagrammed deal.

North had an opening bid and South a response. But this did not prevent East-West from reaching their sound game in spades. Four spades could always be made with careful play against any defense.

But in a practical sense South was right to continue to five clubs. North was marked with at least three clubs, so the penalty in five clubs doubled was likely to be much less than the value of the East-West game. East doubled, partly on the strength of his partner's strong bidding, and West led the heart king.

West cashed his second heart winner and played a third round, responding to his partner's high-low signal. To avert immediate defeat, South ruffed with the club ace in dummy. He finessed the club jack successfully and revealed the situation.

The declarer knew that West had begun with at *least* five spades, exactly five hearts, and at least one club. West jumped to four spades and East's double of five clubs suggested that the spades were 6-3, rather than 5-4, so South decided that West held at most one diamond. In that case, there was nothing to recommend finessing the diamond queen, for West could not have the guarded diamond king.

Having thought this out, South did not indulge in a revealing pause for reflection when he led the diamond four and We duced the jack. He put ace in dummy and continued the deuce. East gave this thought, but then fell in trap by ducking.

West would have played jack from a jack-ten doub combination. And South shown no inclination to fi Even so, East might have ed the right conclusion if he also considered his partner ding. West's jump to four suggested a six-card su which case South would no any substantial advantage having the diamond queen lished as a winner in the di

Once East had allowed the mond ten to win South home. He led to the spade finessed the club nine, and ed the doubled game, sim ing that he would draw th maining trump.

NORTH (D)
♠ A52
♡ 64
◇ AQ872
♣ A73

WEST
♠ QJ10843
♡ AKJ105
◇ J
♣ 10

EAST
♠ K97
♡ 83
◇ K965
♣ Q82

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ Q972
◇ 104
♣ KJ9654

Neither side was vulner ble. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡	1 ♠
1 N.T.	2 ♠	3 ♣	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart king.

هكذا من الأصل

[Sw]iss Woman [W]ins Slalom, [a] German 2d

[Men]'s Skiing Event [D]israpted by Fog

[AD]ELBODEN, Switzerland, Jan. [12 (U]PI).—Lise-Marie Morerod [of Sw]itzerland won a women's [World] Cup special slalom today [but] a men's giant slalom was [disrup]ted by fog.

[Mor]erod, 19, clocked the fastest [time i]n the first of the two sla[lom ru]ns and managed to hold [off a] challenge in the second leg [from] Rosi Mittermaier of West [Germ]any, who placed second.

[The] West German, who excels [in bot]h the special and giant sla[lom a]s well as in the downhill, [increa]sed her lead in the overall [World] cup standings with 135 [points] against the 109 of runner-[up B]ernadette Zurbriggen of [Switze]rland.

[Whi]le the women raced at Les [Viola]rets, the men held the first [run of] a two-run giant slalom at [Adelbo]den.

[Itali]an Gustavo Thoeni clocked [the f]astest time, 1.09 seconds [ahead] of second-placed Heini [Hemmi] of Switzerland and 1.52 [second]s ahead of third-placed In[gemar] Stenmark of Sweden.

[But] then a fog bank moved up [from] the valley and officials [postpo]ned the second, decisive [run u]ntil tomorrow.

[Eac]h of the women's special [slalom] runs dropped 160 meters [throug]h 45 control gates. More[rod, b]esides clocking the fastest [time i]n the first run, also was [fastest] halfway down the second [run].

Cochran Is 5th

[M]orerod's total time of 1.21.24 [minut]es was .73 second faster [than] Mittermaier. Patricia Emo[net of] France was third, .80 sec[ond b]ehind the Swiss winner. [Anot]her Frenchwoman, Fa[bienne] Serrat, finished fourth, [and] Lindy Cochran, the main [U.S. s]lalom hope, was fifth.

[I wo]uld rather have had a more [stra]ight line down but managed to [do w]ell despite some very sharp [turns," M]ittermaier said. "I was [skiing] too stiffly in the first run [and at]tacked all the way in the [second] although I should have [taken] the final gates more [slowly]."

[Lie]chtenstein's 21-year-old [Olympic] slalom champion Hanni [Wenzel] was originally placed [third a]fter being allowed a second [run aft]er on her first descent be[cause of] a fallen gate post had [hamper]ed her initial run.

[But] following protests by other [team] officials, the race jury later [rule]d that her original per[forma]nce—which was slower than [the s]ubstitute run—should count [as the] official time. As a result, [Wenzel] dropped to eighth place.

[Den]mark, meanwhile, has a [chance] of overtaking Italian [Piero] Gros as leader in the men's [World] Cup standings if he man[ages] to retain or improve his [second]-place standing after the [second g]iant-slalom run. Gros fell [on the] lower section today, ex[plaini]ng that his boot snapped [open] and he lost control.

[Thoe]ni, who hasn't won a [World] Cup race this season, was [back] in form on the first run, [which] ran 1,250 meters with a [vertic]al drop of 340 meters and [throug]h 66 gates.

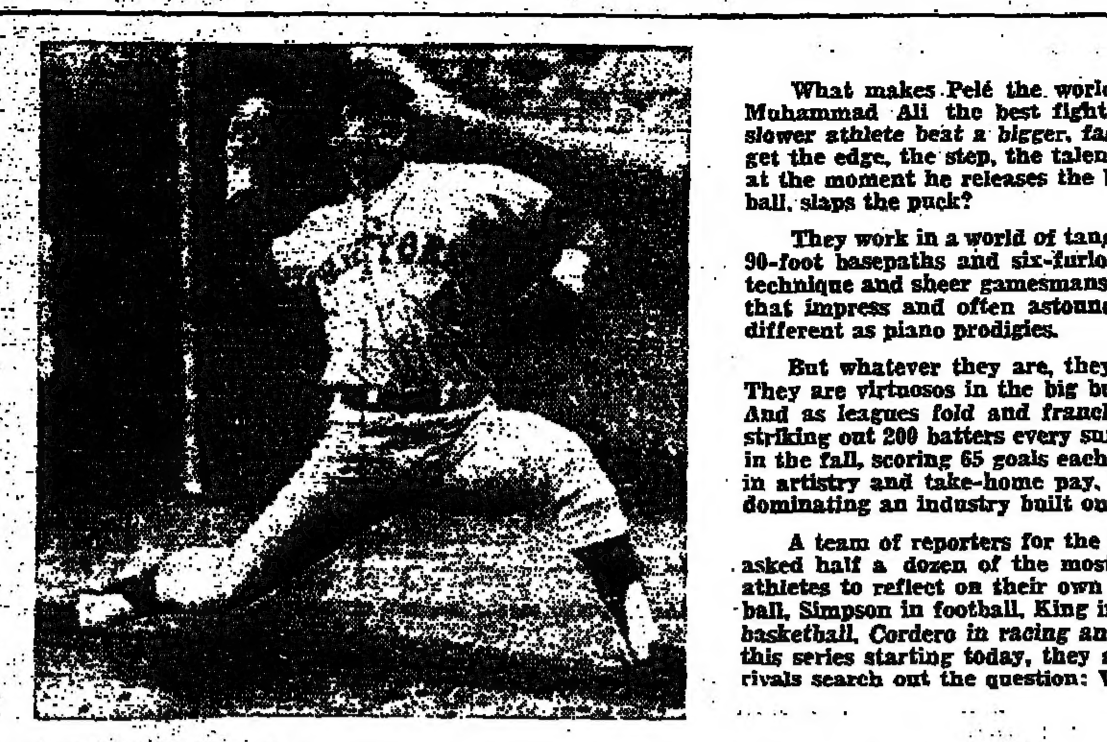
["Ade]lboden is the time of year [I get] back into shape," the Ital[ian sa]id.

Women's Slalom Race

[1. Lise]-Marie Morerod, Switz., 81.24.
[2. Rosi] Mittermaier, West Ger., 0.73 [seco]nds behind.
[3. Patr]icia Emonet, France, 0.80.
[4. Fab]ienne Serrat, France, 0.91.
[5. Lind]y Cochran, U.S., 1.22.

World Cup Standings

	Points
[1. Rosi] Mittermaier, W. Ger.	135
[2. Bern]adette Zurbriggen, Switz.	109
[3. Br]itte Totschnig, Austria	104
[4. Lise]-Marie Morerod, Switz.	75
[5. Cind]y Nelson, U.S.	69



What makes Pelé the world's greatest soccer player, Muhammad Ali the best fighter? How can a smaller, slower athlete beat a bigger, faster one? Where does he get the edge, the step, the talent that creates a superstar at the moment he releases the baseball, serves the tennis ball, slaps the puck?

They work in a world of tangible goals, 100-yard fields, 90-foot basepaths and six-furlong sprints. But in style, technique and sheer gamesmanship, the tools of the trade that impress and often astound the public, they are as different as piano prodigies.

But whatever they are, they tower over their rivals. They are virtuosos in the big business of the big leagues. And as leagues fold and franchises fade, they remain: striking out 200 batters every summer, gaining 2,000 yards in the fall, scoring 65 goals each winter, setting standards in artistry and take-home pay. They are the superstars dominating an industry built on stars.

A team of reporters for the New York Times recently asked half a dozen of the most celebrated professional athletes to reflect on their own artistry: Seaver in baseball, Simpson in football, King in tennis, Abdul-Jabbar in basketball, Cordero in racing and Esposito in hockey. In this series starting today, they and their colleagues and rivals search out the question: Why?

The Measure of Greatness, Part I

Tom Seaver's No. 1 Aim: Consistency

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT).—To Muhammad Ali, the difference is "radar" in the ring. To Pele, "balance, speed of mind and strength" on the field—but above all, "God's divine gifts," plus lessons in geometry and chess. To O.J. Simpson, "a certain amount of extrasensory perception." To Billie Jean King, "attitude and a sense of urgency."

But to Tom Seaver, starting his 10th year as the perfectionist of the New York Mets, it's a total rationale that leaves little to chance or fate. He paused the other day to reflect on the question—what is the critical difference that makes some athletes superstars in a fiercely competitive business?—and said:

"The initial thing is to formulate the theory that you're going to work under. Mine is to strive for consistency, and there are four elements to it: mental preparation, physical preparation, the mechanics of pitching and game strategy."

Consider George Thomas Seaver: 31 years old last Nov. 17, a stocky 200-pounder, 6 feet, 1 inch in height, a graduate of the University of Southern California, a man who spent one summer in the minor leagues and nine in the majors, where he has won 168 games, lost 96 and three times been voted best in the National League. Older than Nolan Ryan, shorter than Jim Palmer, lighter than Mickey Lolich, less flamboyant than Luis Tiant, less clinical than Mike Marshall, less unruffled than Jim (Catfish) Hunter—but, to most people, more effective on the mound than the 240 other pitchers in baseball.

> 'If you dwell on statistics, you get shortsighted; if you aim for consistency, the numbers will be there at the end.'

"I think that in all sports, Jack Nicklaus comes closest to what I'm trying to attain myself. Of all the people who combine mental and physical preparation, he's my ideal. He plays golf with enormous mental ability. The fact that my father was a golfer [Walker Cup Team, 1931] definitely gave me a sense of competition and discipline, and that's become the key to everything I do.

"In baseball, my theory is to strive for consistency, not to worry about the 'numbers.' If you dwell on statistics, you get shortsighted; if you aim for consistency, the numbers will be there at the end. My job isn't to strike guys out; it's to get them out, sometimes by striking them out."

In pursuit of his program to "get guys out," Seaver is the starting pitcher in 35 to 40 of the Mets' 162 games each season. During his first seven seasons, he allowed 2.38 runs every nine innings—meaning roughly that, if the Mets scored three runs every time he pitched, they stood to win. Then in 1974, he was afflicted with a sore left hip, allowed on the average one more run every game and suffered through his worst summer: 11 victories, 11 defeats. That "one run" proved the critical difference between winning and losing in the big leagues.

But he stormed back in 1975 and regained both his health and his superstar edge. He started 36 games, pitched 15 complete ones, worked 280 innings, won 22 times and lost only nine. His earned-run average was 2.38, identical to his average for those first seven successful years. When it came to his specialty, pitching the ball to the plate, he faced 1,115 batters, of whom 217 got hits, 11 got home runs, 88 walked, 243 struck out and 81 scored runs.

Seaver is one of the most clinical athletes around, and sometimes he sounds like a professional consultant hired by the Mets to analyze Tom Seaver. Some players offer vague reasons for what they do under pressure, others offer physical reasons; but with Seaver-on-Seaver, it's a full program—preparation, concentration, stage presence.

"No. 1 for me is mental," he said. "It's awareness of yourself and what you can do or can't do. About five years ago, I started to understand it all, that pitching is not throwing a baseball. I began to understand why the right leg has to drive and why the left arm has to wheel so that your shoulders achieve momentum and speed. But the main thing you understand is that you pitch with your mind.

"No. 2 is physical. You have to control all the physical aspects that influence your performance, like sleep and diet. They add up to self-discipline. Who decides my diet? I do. I'll choose steak rather than spaghetti, even if a scientist says to forget it because there's no difference between steak and spaghetti. Even if it has no effect on my body chemically, it has a tremendous effect psychologically.

"The same with sleep. I used to sleep 10 or 12 hours two nights before I pitched, and nine hours the night before. But in the last year, I decided that I needed more sleep the night before I pitched, so now I go back and take a nap or get off my feet a couple more hours.

"The big thing with physical preparation is knowing what you need. My brother Charles is a sculptor and artist in Massachusetts, and through him I recently began to do stretching exercises. He does an hour and a half of yoga every day, so I decided to start yoga exercises to stretch my leg muscles.

"I was never very strong when I was young, not a big strong high-school athlete, the bonus kind. But the strongest part of my body was my legs. Now I'm not 25 years old anymore, I'm 31, and I need both strength and suppleness in my legs. There's a state of contemplation in yoga, as deeply as Charles is involved in it. But I'll just do the yoga exercises for 20 minutes a day because driving with your legs is super-important in pitching. It takes the pressure off your shoulders and elbow."

> 'I don't ever visualize myself in the act of pitching, or the path of the ball. I do visualize the spot where I want the ball to end up.'

Having prepared himself mentally and physically, Seaver finally warms up for about 10 minutes before a game, strides out to the mound, plants his right foot on the 24-inch-long piece of whitened rubber and faces the batter. His preparation now comes down to the final two factors: The mechanics of hurling the ball and the strategy of hurling in a sequence of pitches that will neutralize the batter's strength.

"I've varied the height of my leg in kicking and the length of my stride in stepping toward the plate," he recounted. "But I never get too deeply immersed in the geometry of it, the height of the mound or the distance to the plate. I'm more concerned with the conditions that prevail that day, the wind, the type of surface on the field.

"But you can't concentrate on the mechanics while you're pitching. By then, you should be doing it automatically. You're holding the ball in your right hand, you stretch out your left arm as you rotate your body clockwise toward second base, and then you wheel toward the plate to pitch the ball. That's when you must uncoil your left arm almost as though you're giving somebody a shot to the chest with it—driving off the mound with your legs and giving your shoulders the speed and momentum.

"I don't ever visualize myself in the act of pitching, or the path of the ball. I do visualize the spot where I want the ball to end up."

At the plate, the batter is probably visualizing where the ball will end up, too. If he gets "his pitch," he has a good chance of hitting it; if he is fooled, Seaver now will need 26 outs to win instead of 27.

"Now we're down to game strategy," Seaver said, "and you're thinking ahead several pitches."

"He hits the outside corner, low and away, better than any pitcher in the game," observed Gene Mauch, who has been a manager in the National League during all of Seaver's career. "It's as though he has the ball on a string."

"He's absolutely professional," said Sparky Anderson, manager of the world champion Cincinnati Reds. "The American League teams he faces in the World Series will never know how good he really is. For 250 innings each year, he's the best. By the time they see him in the series, he's tiring a bit, the way power pitchers do."

"He's a perfectionist," Gil Hodges, the late manager of the Mets, once said. "He's always trying to be perfect, to be analytical—to be Tom Seaver."

Tomorrow: O.J. Simpson

[Ashe B]eats Rhodesian

Ashe Gets WCT 1st Prize in Classic

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Top-seeded Arthur Ashe fought off a stiff challenge by Andrew Pattison yesterday to win the $60,000 World Championship Tennis classic here, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6.

Pattison, a Rhodesian now living in the United States, started with assurance, breaking Ashe in the fourth game of the first set, and coasting to a relatively easy victory.

He then broke Ashe again in the opening game of the second set and built up a 40-love lead on his own serve.

At that point, Ashe, hitting numerous forcing shots combined with crisp volleys, worked his way back into the game, running off five straight points to break back.

Ashe broke Pattison's serve again in the eighth game and then served out for the set.

Both men held serve to six-all in the final set. At that stage, with the 13-point WCT tiebreak in effect, Ashe won easily, seven points to four, after building up a comfortable 6-1 lead. On the final point, Ashe put away a backhand overhead off a weak Pattison return.

Evert Wins $50,000

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Chris Evert, alternating between her methodical baseline game and rushes to the net, yesterday outlasted Evonne Goolagong Cawley, 6-3, 7-6, to win the Women's World Series of Tennis and $50,000, the richest prize in women's sports.

Evert moved in front, 4-0, in the opening set and, although Cawley rallied to make a match of it and three times took a service-break lead in the second set, the Australian doublefaulted away her chance to win the second set.

Cawley settled for the $25,000 runner-up prize in the exclusive four-player tournament.

Evert appeared ready to win in a walk. But Cawley, who qualified for this tournament by winning the Australian Open, appeared to have captured the momentum through the grueling second set.

In the consolation match earlier in the day, Martina Navratilova defeated Virginia Wade, 7-6, 6-0, Navratilova winning $15,000 and Wade $10,000.

Having easily taken the opening set, Evert seemed to lose her concentration to start the second set and immediately lost her serve. But Cawley did not display a killer instinct.

She missed two consecutive overheads in the fourth game to lose her serve and, after breaking Evert in the seventh game, Cawley's carelessness again cost her a chance to serve-out the set.

Facing a 15-30 deficit in the eighth game, Cawley missed an easy putaway shot at the net and with it the game.

But Cawley broke Evert's serve again, this time in the 11th game. All the Australians had to do was hold serve to force the match into the third and deciding set.

Cawley went in front, 30-0, and then had a set point, but she doublefaulted at that juncture and Evert went on to win the game and bring about the best-of-nine-point tiebreaker.

Her confidence seemingly shattered, Cawley was never a factor in the tiebreaker, with Evert taking it, 5-2.

Miller Is Tucson Golf Victor For Third Consecutive Year

AP.

Johnny Miller gazes at sky after missing putt on 18th.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 12 (AP).—Johnny Miller, changing the script but not the result, came from behind with a four-under-par 68 yesterday to win the $200,000 Tucson Open Golf Tournament for the third consecutive year.

Miller's 274 total, 14 under par on the 7,200-yard Tucson National Golf Club course, enabled him to become the first man to win a tournament three times in a row since Jack Nicklaus took his third Disney Open in 1973. The record for consecutive victories in an event is four by Walter Hagen in the PGA National Championship a half-century ago.

Miller's three-stroke triumph came by a completely different route than his 1974 and 1975 victories.

In both of those, he led all the way. And last year he completed his second sweep of the two Arizona tour-opening events with a stunning 25-under-par total of 263 to win by nine strokes.

This time he appeared to have lost any chance when he hit his ball in the water and scored a triple-bogey seven on the 18th hole of the first round.

25-Foot Birdie

He never led during the first three rounds. He began the last round a stroke back of Tom Weiskopf, then took the lead only to be tied by Tom Watson. He then re-established a two-stroke advantage and responded to a late challenge from Weiskopf with a clinching, 25-foot birdie putt on the 16th.

And so Miller was a winner again at Tucson, taking the $40,000 first prize as he exhibited the magic he seems to find at the beginning of each season.

Rookie Howard Twitty, from nearby Arizona State, took the $22,000 second prize with a final 68 and a 277 total. Weiskopf, the third-round leader, made his big move with a 60-foot eagle putt on the 15th hole, but dropped back with a double bogey on the next hole and was third at 278 after an erratic 73.

[S]oviet-NHL Finale Was a Lesson in Roughhouse Hockey

By Dave Anderson

[PH]ILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 [(NYT)]—In their patriotic con[tribut]ion to the Bicentennial cele[bratio]n, the Broad Street Bullies, [alias] the Philadelphia Flyers, the Stanley Cup champions, [bombard]ed the touring Soviet Red [Army] hockey team, 4-1, yesterday [and u]pheld the Spectrum's repu[tation] as the cradle of licensed [mugg]ings.

[The] triumph of terror over style [could] not have been more one-[sided] if Al Capone's mob had am[bushe]d the Bolshoi Ballet danc[ers]. Naturally, it warmed the [hearts] of the Flyers' followers, [who] would cheer for Franken[stein']s monster, if he could skate. [The wa]rmth was important because the temperature inside the Spectrum was as chilly as the atmosphere, as if somebody had left a window open in Siberia somewhere. The chill developed into a freeze when the Soviet team returned to its dressing room for 16 minutes during a scoreless first period in a protest of the Flyers' tendency to use their (A) shoulders, (B) elbows, (C) sticks, (D) all of the above. But the National Hockey League president, Clarence Campbell, persuaded the Soviet delegation to accept détente. As it turned out, they also accepted defeat, the Army team's only loss after two victories and a tie. In international policy, perhaps Campbell should give Henry Kissinger a few lessons.

"This is no way to terminate a series of this kind," Campbell advised Viacheslav Koloskov, the Bulganin of Soviet hockey. "You must resume."

Koloskov agreed, and he quickly convinced Konstanin Loktev, the Soviet coach who had removed his team from the arena. Andrei Gromyko never stalked out of the United Nations with more style, or less reason, considering that the Russians knew how the Flyers played before they scheduled this tour. The most honorable thing about the Flyers is that they are not sneaky. Ed Van Impe, an elderly defenseman, proved that when he massaged Valeri Kharlamov's brain. The Soviet left wing, who is considered their best player, as a left wing should be, curled up on the ice like caviar on a cracker. Moments later Loktev did his Gromyko imitation.

"I had just come out of the penalty box," said Van Impe, as comfortable there as he is in his easy chair at home. "He was looking down to pick up the puck. And when he looked up, I was there."

To some viewers of the TV replay, it appeared that his elbow was mostly there. Some of the Russians later contended that Van Impe had slugged him with his gloved hand. At least nobody indicted his stick.

"It was," Van Impe testified, "my right shoulder."

"Not your elbow," he was asked, "or not your gloves?"

"Oh, no," he said with a thin smile, "but I think I hit him anyway. If he had done that to me, I would've just gone to the bench. It was ridiculous to take the team off the ice. I bumped him pretty good, but not like he was dead. He looked like he was on show-time."

But with the Army team the nucleus of their Olympic squad next month at Innsbruck, the Russians were concerned about injuries.

"In that case," Van Impe said, "they should've played somebody else or they should've stayed home. They knew who we are."

Whether the Soviet players had been intimidated is difficult to tell, because only 17 seconds after the game resumed the Flyers scored on a goal by Reggie Leach, a right wing who leads the NHL with 27 goals. After that the Russians appeared deflated, as the Flyers, persistent forecheckers anyway, kept them pinned at mid-ice most of the time.

"They do a lot of unnecessary skating," said Fred Shero, the Flyers' coach. "They do a lot of retreating, hoping to get one man to leave his position. But we wouldn't be enticed out of position. It takes patience to beat them. Bobby Clarke knew that from having played for Team Canada against the Soviets in the 1972 series and he told our forwards."

At his locker, Bobby Clarke wore a rosette of blood on his forehead, a souvenir of Victor Kutyergin's stick.

"It was an accident," the Flyers' captain said seriously. "He came right over and apologized when it happened."

That is more than any of the Flyers did, but then they are not hypocrites. They marveled at the Soviet goaltender, Vladislav Tretiak, a spiderman who made 47 saves, almost all of them spectacular. And when the game ended, the Flyers and the Russians shook hands, as they had after the introductions as the players exchanged gifts.

"Somebody told me we got little pennants and pins," Clarke said. "I don't know. I haven't looked at them."

In keeping with the NHL tradition, the Soviet Army players each received a lucite plaque with the Flyers' crest on it. They can add it to their collection of plaques with the crests of the New York Rangers, Montreal Canadiens and Boston Bruins, their other opponents. But the Army players had been hoping for a different gift this time. They didn't realize that the Flyers would really give them the business.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

[New] York Rangers 6, Chicago 2 [(Vickers 2, M]ask 2, Gilbert, Polis, Vickers, [...]owski; Tallon, Marks).
[Mont]real 2, Toronto 0 (Lafleur, [...]).
[Buff]alo 6, Pittsburgh 0 (Perreault 2, [...]r, Gare, Stanfield, Ramsay).
[Atla]nta 5, Vancouver 3 (Meehan, [...]l, Manery, Graves, Gibbs; [...]an, O'Flaherty).
[Bost]on 7, Washington 4 (Bucyk 2, [...] Schmautz, Marcotte, Forbes; [...]2, Bailey, White).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

[Winn]ipeg 6, Ottawa 3 (Moffat, [...]i, Nilsson, Beaudin, Hull, Hed[berg; ...] MacGregor 2, Rochon, Baltimore, [...]da).
[Hous]ton 5, Edmonton 2 (Binse 2, [...], M. Howe, Lund; Lainge, Spring).
[Min]nesota 7, Cincinnati 4 (Connelly [...]onevich, Walton, Huck, Boucha, [...]zie; Smedsmo, Dudley, G. Sob[...] Guite).
[New] England 8, San Diego 4 (Fale[y ...]l, Plean 2, Swain, T. Abrahams[son], [Ch]arleton; Hughes, Tidey, Addu[cono], [...]s).
[Quebec ... Cleve]land 4, Indianapolis 2 (Harri[...] McDonough, Pinder; MacDonald [...]rial).

Giant Step Seems Assured

TORONTO, Jan. 12 (WP).—The move that could convince the National League's owners to allow the San Francisco Giants baseball team to become the Toronto Giants may already have been made.

More than a month ago, the Toronto combine, seeking to buy the financially strapped Giants for $13.25 million, decided that $5.25 million of the price should be set aside for the legal problems of getting out of San Francisco.

And there has never been any question that there are going to be legal problems. The $125,000-a-year lease at Candlestick Park has 19 years to run.

"Nobody else would come to grips with this problem," Herbert Solway, the Toronto group's lawyer, said.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "we weren't prepared to deal with the problem in the beginning. But the more we looked at the situation in San Francisco, the more we realized this was the one way we were going to do business with Stoneham [Horace Stoneham, the Giants' owner]."

More specifically, the National League, which loaned the Giants $500,000 last season, is waiting to be repaid.

The real issue when the baseball club owners meet this week in Arizona is getting the Giants out of their lease.

The problem of where to put the Giants was solved when William Davis, premier of Ontario, was convinced that the province and the city should split the $15-million price for renovating and expanding Canadian National Exhibition Stadium.

U.S. Ski-Jumping Title

SQUAW VALLEY, Calif., Jan. 12 (UPI).—American Jim Denney won the 1976 U.S. National Ski Jumping Championship yesterday and virtually assured himself of a place on the U.S. Olympic team.

North Triumphs Over South, 42-35, In Senior Bowl

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 12 (UPI).—Quarterback Craig Penrose of San Diego State, the leading college passer this season, passed for three touchdowns and more than 300 yards yesterday to lead the North to a 42-35 victory over the South in the Senior Bowl All-Star Game.

Alternating at quarterback with Gene Swick of Toledo, the No. 2 passer, Penrose had his finest moments in the third period, when he directed the North to three touchdowns in less than 10 minutes and gained 211 of his passing yards.

The North went into the second half trailing, 28-21, but caught up less than three minutes after intermisison on a four-yard run by Larry Gaines of Wyoming, after two long Penrose passes. The North then jumped ahead as Penrose threw an 18-yard touchdown pass to San Diego teammate Duke Ferguson and then found Gaines wide open on a 73-yard bomb.

Alabama quarterback Richard Todd, who spent his college career running the wishbone option, also put on a pro-type passing performance with more than 325 yards and two touchdowns for the South.

Florida's Jimmy Dubose scored three of the South touchdowns, all on one-yard runs, but Todd was the team's offensive ace. It was his passing that got the South close enough for Dubose to score the game's first touchdown, and an 82-yard toss from Todd to Bubba Bean of Texas A&M only two minutes later.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 99, Phoenix 98 (Haywood 29, Bradley 25; Erickson 21, Westphal 19).
Buffalo 125, Seattle 104 (McAdoo 38, Charles 20; Gray 20, Gilliam 18).
Milwaukee 95, Los Angeles 89 (Price 20, Winters 19; Abdul-Jabbar 35, Ford 14).
Portland 116, Atlanta 100 (Walton 36, Steeler 19; Drew 42, Hawkins 18).
Cleveland 106, Washington 104 (Brewer 35, Snyder 25; Bing 22, Haskins 22).
Philadelphia 116, Boston 107 (Collins 21, Mix 28; Scott 19, White 18).
Kansas City 105, Detroit 99 (Archibald 31, McNeill 20; Trapp 17, Rowe 16).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 112, Indiana 102 (Erving 30, Williamson 30; Robisch 29, Lamar 19).
St. Louis 113, Kentucky 111 (Barnes 26, Boone 26; Gilmore 32, Lucas 26).

BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER *and save up to* 47%

of the newsstand price (Depending on your country of residence.)

International Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than subscription rates. So when you take advantage of the Introductory 25% Discount on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you have been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 47%. After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

These are the special rates after deduction of the introductory discount.

	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Aden (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air) ....$	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air)..$	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ....$	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ....Sch.	975.00	525.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) ..$	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ....F.M.	188.00	105.00
France ....F.F.	206.00	112.00
Germany ....D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ....£	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....F.L.	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) ..$	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) ..N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air) $	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)..$	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ....S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	114.00	63.00

13-1-76

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Please send the newspaper by mail for ☐ 6 mos. ☐ 3 mos. ☐ 12 mos. rate (6 X 2)

Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

....

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH ORDER to: International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 PARIS, Cedex 03, France. For accounting purposes, pro-forma invoices are available on request.

THIS OFFER FOR FIRST TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

This offer valid through March 1st, 1976.

Art Buchwald

A Primary Speech

WASHINGTON. — Under the new financial guidelines of national elections, it is very expensive to hire speechwriters for a candidate's primary campaign. Therefore, as a public service, I am submitting an all-purpose speech that any candidate can use in any state primary.

Buchwald

"My fellow Americans.

"I can't tell you what a pleasure it is to be here in the (cold) (warmth) of the great state of ...., a state that has given us such great public servants as ...., ..., ..., ... and, of course, the greatest one of all, ... *As I stand here* on this ...., I can't help thinking that 200 years ago your ancestors, then a scraggly rabble of colonists armed with nothing but muskets and hayforks, defeated the best troops that George III could send to the New World. This spirit of '76 still endures in the great state of ...., and I can *see on your* faces the same love of liberty that must have shone on your ancestors' faces when they fought the bloody battles at .... and .....

"But I am not here to talk about the past, but *the future.* I have traveled from one end of the state to the other. I have spoken to your people and I understand your problems. I know the unemployment rate in your state is .... per cent. If I am elected I intend to bring it down to .... per cent. I have heard your fears about ..... I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that your fears and mine are the same. And the first thing I intend to do after I am sworn in is to attack .....

* * *

"You have told me how you feel about big government destroying the American spirit. I want you to know I am against big government and I am for the people.

"The bureaucrats who sit behind their large desks in Washington do not understand the problems of the great state of ..... They have lost touch with the needs of the people and I make a solemn pledge that, if you choose me as your leader, your voices will be heard in the halls of Congress and the federal agencies that are encroaching on your lives.

"We must turn big government around. At the same time we must have new federal programs *that will serve the people.* We must have better .... laws, more ...., higher .... for the poor and greater .... for the senior citizens. Our defense must be .... to none. While we should not turn our backs on détente we must be prepared to meet the .... from a position of strength. I intend to cut the fat from *our defense* budget, but not the muscle.

"In education I am for quality education for all our students whether or not they are ...., ... or red. I am .... busing because I believe busing is ...., ..., ...' and .....

"The one question that the people of the great state of .... have asked me is where I stand on crime. I can tell you today my stand on crime has never wavered. I am against it. And I promise you if I'm elected I will continue to be against it.

* * *

"The American people are entitled to be safe in their .... and in the ..... And I intend to do something about it with your help.

"As the date of your primary election comes nearer I can't help thinking of what (A) Thomas Jefferson (B) Abraham Lincoln (C) Franklin Roosevelt (choose one) said. He said, (find suitable quote.) Every night before I go to bed I repeat those words.

"I would like to close on a personal note. My wife .... and I would both like to thank you for the great hospitality the people of the great state of .... have shown us. We've put on .... pounds eating your fine .... and .... your ...., which is the greatest in the world.

"As .... said to me just before we went to bed at the motel the other night, 'If this primary lasts much longer and we keep eating more of those tasty .... you're going to have to buy me a whole new wardrobe.'" (Wait for laugh and standing ovation. Then make wife get up and hug her as you each wave with one hand to the crowd.)

Guaranteed Income For Norwegian Artists

OSLO, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The government has suggested a state-funded guaranteed minimum income for "qualified" artists and writers.

In a white paper presented to parliament, the government suggested a minimum annual income of 39,000 kroner ($7,100), *equal to the minimum salary for* a government employee. The plan would go into effect in 1979.

About 550 to 600 artists and writers are expected to benefit from the plan.

U.S. Drug Use Seen Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP). —The U.S. Customs Service has reported that a 128-per-cent jump in heroin seizures last year indicates increased heroin use in the United States.

'...Even if I lived with Paul in the same apartment, I bet the INS would still investigate us; they'd wait until they saw us making love to declare the marriage legal.'

The High Cost of Marrying a U.S. Visa

By Jeannette Smyth

WASHINGTON (WP).—Elena comes from Central America. She has no visa and now no passport. The Washington regional Immigration and Naturalization Service took it away from her three years ago, the day they arrested her at a bus stop here for having no visa. She has no bank account, no Social Security, no insurance, because she might be deported if she signed up.

She earns $60 a week, plus room and board, as a live-in domestic.

If the government can find her, and prosecute her, she faces up to five years in jail and a $10,000 fine for conspiracy to defraud the United States by filing false documents.

Elena married a U.S. citizen not for love, nor money, but for a permanent resident's visa.

Hers is one of 1,000 alleged marriage fraud cases being investigated by the INS. Her case is not quite typical. According to Eberhard Bollman, supervisory criminal investigator of the regional INS office, 75 per cent of marriage fraud cases involve U.S. women and alien men, mostly from Nigeria, Iran and South America. In the major portion of cases, Mr. Bollman said, the alien pays the woman a fee of $500 to $1,000 for marrying him.

Recently, a Philadelphia woman was indicted here by a grand jury for allegedly arranging at least eight Washington-area marriages. Investigators claimed she charged fees of $200 to $450. Some of the brides, prosecutors said, were prostitutes who used the *birth certificates of others to disguise their identities.*

Epidemic

"Such marriages have increased substantially in the past five years," Mr. Bollman said. "But the epidemic didn't show up until about January of 1974." It was then, he said, that the INS stepped up its investigations of marriage fraud.

Elena is not the kind of shrewd person who has the money or the time or the brainpower to cut red tape. After six years in the United States, four of them without a visa, she speaks little English, relying instead on Latin American friends here.

Each year, at every turn, her troubles with the INS worsen. She simply did not show up the second time the INS wanted to talk to her after her 1972 arrest. Why? "Because I was afraid and didn't have any money for anything," she said in Spanish. "Because my family in Central America is waiting for me to support them. Because they might have deported me."

So, in the summer of 1974, she married her boyfriend's roommate. Her boyfriend, Carlos, was also an illegal alien. But his roommate, Paul, was a U.S. citizen. (Elena, Paul and Carlos are fictitious names.)

Three months after Elena and Paul married, they applied for Elena's permanent resident's visa. Suspicious—perhaps because of Elena's previous arrest, perhaps because she and Paul live apart—the INS interviewed them for evidence of marriage fraud. Elena was ordered deported last spring.

Her U.S. lawyer, who declines to be identified with her case in print because ethical guidelines have not been set by the American Bar Association, keeps filing extensions until the INS rules on whether or not her marriage is bona fide.

Fingerprinted

"Elena is kind of a fool," said Paul, who lives across town from Elena with his brother. "I'd like to help her, but if she's not going to help herself, I can't. She has made no effort to learn the language." Paul, who was interviewd by the INS, fingerprinted and reminded of the possibility of perjury and conspiracy charges, says he thinks the language barrier keeps Elena living on rumors and bad advice.

It is a sad, rather than sordid, story of bumbling desperation and foolishness, dimly perceived hope, real fear and naivete.

Elena is 26 years old and pretty, with the rusty hair, high cheekbones, slanted eyes and olive skin of the Latin mestizo. She lives in a room of the suburban ranch house of her U.S. employers. She shows you a picture of the two children, now aged 9 and 6, she left in Central America with her parents. "I don't want my children to be like me," she said. "I want them to study." She said she sends home $100 a month.

One of seven children of a laborer, Elena went to school for two years. At 10, she went to work in a bakery. At 17, she had her first child. "After the children," she said, "their father helped out. But then he left with another woman and I have to come here. Men in my country," she smiles, "are not responsible."

Domestic

She came to Washington in 1969, with a diplomatic visa, to work as a domestic for a secretary at her country's embassy. Her countrywoman promised to pay her $60 a month, said Elena, and wound up paying her $30.

Now she works for Americans, and was interviewed in their large immaculate kitchen.

"I know I'm illegal," she said, "and I don't want to be. But nobody will help me. I've tried and tried to remedy the situation. I have to stay because of the money. I've asked my employers, everybody. I got married because that was the only other way.

"No somos amantes," she said, "we're not lovers. But maybe it'll turn out we will be. . . . Even if I lived with Paul in the same apartment, I bet the INS would still investigate us; they'd wait until they saw us making love to declare the marriage legal."

Paul is 26 and said he earns $6,200 a year as a technician.

Elena, but more especially Paul, alleged they were intimidated by immigration officers and asked invasion-of-privacy questions.

No Challenge

In any case, when people like Paul and Elena, who already face deportation, or large fines and jail sentences, have complaints, *they seldom take the INS to court—or even challenge* their interviewers.

Why does the U.S. government expend such energy interrogating people like them? Mr. Bollman said the INS gets 1,000 complaints a month against illegal aliens. "Quite a few Americans need their jobs," he said. "We're getting more and more of those. Years ago, people complained out of a spite. Now it's the unions, American citizens, people who are being laid off."

"I felt terrible all during the wedding ceremony," Elena said, "because I knew I was doing something I shouldn't do. But I had to stay here and do whatever I had to do."

"I don't think her lawyer is doing anything," Paul said. "She says if he came out tomorrow and said 'You're being deported,' she'd feel better. At least that would be something."

PEOPLE: *One Way to Get An Extra Day Off*

When **Ronald Lapointe** of Winnipeg felt like taking a day off from work, he would telephone a bomb threat to the factory where he worked. Each time he did it the 600 workers were sent home. By the time the fifth threat was made, the company asked that all phone calls be monitored. Lapointe, 21, was caught and pleaded guilty. He'll spend a year in jail.

* * *

Actor-comedian **Godfrey Cambridge** has settled a dispute with the town of Ridgefield, Conn., about the fence around property he owns there. Cambridge, who said officials were harassing him about the fence because he is black, has moved it back onto what is indisputably his own property—officials said that it had been on the town right of way. In return, the town has withdrawn a court action against the entertainer.

* * *

The Swedes are looking for **Greta Garbo.** Seems she has inherited about $750 from one of her uncles and the court wants to turn the money over to her. So far no luck, no address.

* * *

Terry Sanford, former North Carolina governor and a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was admitted Sunday night to a Salem, Mass, hospital, for minor chest pains. Sanford, 58, was listed in good condition. Now president of Duke University, he was in Massachusetts for a campaign appearance.

* * *

Guest of honor at the 100th birthday celebration for author **Jack London** Monday in Oakland, Calif., was his youngest daughter **Bess London Fleming,** 73. The party at the Sea Wolf Restaurant came 60 years after the author's death. London was born in San Francisco but grew up in Oakland. Exhibitions are planned in several California cities—and also in Moscow. Sunday night Moscow broadcast a dramatized version of London's semi-autobiographical "Martin Eden" and the publishers of Pravda are preparing a new 13-volume edition of the writer's works.

* * *

Dr. Karl Menninger, the 82-year-old psychiatrist who is a co-founder of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, had surgery last weekend for the removal of a large, nonmalignant brain tumor. He is in fair condition at St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester, Minn.

Also hospitalized: **Paul Robeson,** 77, at Presbyterian University of Pennsylvania Medical Center in Philadelphia. He is in fair condition. The nature of his illness was not disclosed.

* * *

Constance Wolf, 70, lifted off from Independence Hall in Philadelphia in the wicker gondola of a balloon and flew about 20 miles last weekend to com[...] orate the first manned b[...] ascension in the United S[...] Mrs. Wolf has been piloting [...]loons and airplanes for 4[...]

* * *

"No one ever cheered w[...] checked out a book." Tha[...] stripper **Judy Roe,** 49, exp[...] her re-entry into showbiz a[...] four-year retirement and a [...] a law library. "The pay [...] better (as a stripper) bu[...] work is a lot more fun," sh[...] clared. Miss Roe admits th[...] nearly 50, she needed some [...] keeping in shape for her[...] "I had the bags under my [...] taken out when I was 38[...] said. "my teeth are capp[...] I dye my hair. But I have[...] done anything with my bo[...]

* * *

In marked contrast to [...] others, **Ralph Nader** [...] downright offended at the [...] of his name appearing o[...] March 2 Democratic [...] ballot in Massachusetts. H[...] ed officials to remove his [...] as did **Daniel Moynihan,** U.S. delegate to the Unit[...] tions. "Arbitrary and capri[...] was how Nader describe[...] listing. The consumer ad[...] said he was an independent[...] unaffiliated with any part[...] had never "indicated any[...] tion to be a candidate for [...] office." The Massachusetts [...] is made up initially on the [...] of potential as well as ann[...] candidates.

* * *

After 20 years and a [...] that went to the World[...] France has finally decided [...] full rights of citizenship [...] children whose Celtic first [...] made them legally nonex[...] The government ombuds[...] **Aimé Paquet,** has notified [...] **Jacques Le Goarnic** that [...] is "now disposed to normali[...] civil status" of his child[...] **Adraboaran, Maiwenn, Gw[...] Diwezha, Skerljenn** and [...] —aged 12 to 19, reports th[...] sociated Press. Because [...] Breton names of Celtic [...] were not included on an [...] accepted for use in France[...] Le Goarnics had no birth c[...] cates, could not drive a car, n[...] claim state health or social [...] efits, or enlist in the army.

Le Goarnic's problem beg[...] 1956, the AP reports, when [...] registry clerk in Boulogne, a [...] suburb, refused to register hi[...] born son, Adraboaran. Le Go[...] was then prosecuted for fail[...] register the child, an offens[...] der French law. The judge r[...] ed him, finding that he was [...] on good faith. But none o[...] five Le Goarnic children [...] from 1957 to 1963 were regis[...] Le Goarnic, an engineer, br[...] his case to local and d[...] courts without success and [...] year petitioned the Interna[...] Court of Justice in The Hag[...] a judgment. The court ru[...] was not competent to inte[...]

—SAMUEL JUSTI[...]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JAN. 13, 1975
FSTSIGA | JRWSOAA | TCKSIBS
JBASICL | TBH02LB | WKDSOCH

MESSAGES, JAN. 12, 1976
ABD03HA | JRL50AD | MDS03KZ
CGO51AA | KL502PP | PLK01FM
EDD50HC | LRH51CH | RSN51BW
FBG01RD | MAD02BP | SHB51CC
JFM50RA

SHOPPING

ANTARTEX SHEEPSKIN COATS in London from Donald Macdonald (Antartex) Ltd., 143 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Also 12 South King St., Manchester; 17 Queen St., Edinburgh; 20 Belmont St., Aberdeen; factory shop Alexandria, Loch Lomond; Personal sales or mail order. Catalogue on request.

JACQUES JEKEL, 22 Rue de Paradis, Paris-10e, sells off his collection of sheepskin coats (men, women, children), Jan. 12-Jan. 17, Open all day.

SERVICES

FAST RELIABLE TRANSLATIONS
Top professionals translating into their native languages, covering all technical and scientific fields. Plus thorough marketing follow-up: handbooks, manuals, brochures, etc...

EUROPUBLICA—INTERLINGUA
7 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris. Tel.: 261.00.12, 260.06.74.

INTER-CITY INVESTIGATION Co. Worldwide private detective and security 01 534 3653 (England).
FINNISH SAUNA. Vapor bath, sun-ray treatment. HYGEIA, London, telephone: 01-834-34-88.

EDUCATION

PHOTOGRAPHY CLASS: HARPERS BAZAAR photographer Bill Thompson begins a 6-lesson class, Jan. 24. Fees Fr. 300. T.: Paris: 870.84.47, 704.92.68.
VIENNA: Intensive German Courses. Starting January 26. Austro-American Society, A-1010 Wien, Stallburggasse 2. Tel.: 52.39.82.
FRENCH LEARNED QUICKLY. Graduate teacher. Paris: 924.87.04.

International Group seeks for its European H.Q., in Central Paris, a

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

The ideal candidate, aged about 30, will probably be of English mother tongue with a C.A. or equivalent qualification and speaking French.

He will have had some professional experience of an Auditor followed by 2/3 years practical experience in an industrial or commercial organization.

An excellent salary plus promotion prospects are offered for this interesting and varied position.

Write with c.v., quoting reference FC/RB to:
TAS, 77 Rue La Boétie, 75008 PARIS,
who will forward.

EDUCATION

BALLET. Slimming for ladies. Classic for girls. Mrs. Morgan, Paris, 754.96.73, also in Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

CAR RENTALS

SPECIAL PRICES for long periods & weekends. Free delivery Paris & airports. All types of cars available. SNAC, Paris-16e. 553.33.99.

AUTOMOBILES

VERY RARE CHAPRON equipped Citroën DS 23. Only driven by chauffeur, front electric separation. Woodwork interior including bar, writing table etc. Front and back phone. Electric windows. Air conditioned. Full stereo. Swiss tax-free plates, Oct. 73. 60,000 kms. $6,800. Call: Mr. Baron, Paris. 524.26.44, lunch time.
1975 AUDI 100 LS, 4 doors, blue, sun roof, all wave radio, U.S. licence & registration. Price: $5,000 or equivalent. Phone: Goteborg, Sweden, 031/884 650, or Box 0874, IHT, 28 Gr. Queen St., W.C.2.
ROLLS ROYCE & BENTLEY direct factory dealer. British Motors, Wright Brothers, Monte Carlo. Call: (93) 30 64 84. Telex: 47250.

TAX-FREE CARS

PEUGEOT - MERCEDES RANGE ROVER
Immediate, New, 2nd hand. DIPLOTOUR, 184 Fbg. St.-Honoré, Paris (8e). 225-68-80. Tx.: 640928.

A.I.C.I. TAX-FREE CARS All European makes, European, Canadian and U.S. specs. The shortest delivery in Europe. R. Bonneels, 15, 1040-Brussels. Tel.: 219.30.63. Telex: Amica 25734.

CAR SHIPPING

S.T.V.M. 34 R. Pouchet, Paris-17e. Tel.: 627.02.77. Solves your problems; baggage, car shipping, moving at good rates. THE MOST ANXIOUS TO PLEASE.

TRANSCAR, 10 R. Pergolèse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 704.42.84/92.59. New York, 695 7061. Baggage also.
WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Int'l, 28 Ave. Opéra, Paris. 742-58-36. (Also baggage shipping.)

MOVING

ARTHUR PIERRE
THE PROFESSIONAL MOVERS
Phone: * Paris : 969.68.95. * Brussels: (02) 687.76.10. * Antwerp: (031) 41.68.60.

HOMESHIP—FAST AND CHEAP. 22 Rue Trévise, Paris 75009. Call: Charles, 824.75.46.

FOR SALE & WANTED

COLOR-CHANGING STONES IN Rings & Pendants, good quality. Fr.450 per dozen. Paris: 280.59.20.

DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS
At below wholesale prices from the Diamond center of the world. Quality diamonds guaranteed by certificate. Compare our prices first. Write for free brochure or visit us. INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES Diamond Bourse, 51 Hovenierstraat, 2000 ANTWERP BELGIUM. Tel.: 031-31.93.05.

DIAMONDS
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp. Full Guarantee. For free price list write: Joachim Goldenstein Established 1928 Diamantexport. P.O. Box 34, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. — Tel.: 31-33-26.68.

DIAMOND INVESTMENT from the factory. We have a diamond investment plan. Save 50%. SIDIAM investment S.P.R.L. 1509 Centre Int'l Rogier, 1000-Brussels. Tel.: 02/218.28.83. Factory Sales Showroom, 29 Lange Herentalsestraat 2000 Antwerp. Tel.: 031/33.13.62.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

HONG KONG

SAN FRANCISCO STEAK HOUSE. Famous throughout the Orient. American owned and operated, serving only American beef. 67 Peking Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ADVANCE BOOKING CHARTERS PARIS/NEW YORK/PARIS with Pan Am jets Chartered by Camino under French Government control. Many departures allowing stays of 2 weeks to 3 months. Reservations for Easter departures will be closed shortly. See your Travel Agent or CAMINO, 21 Rue Alex.-Charpentier. 75017 Paris. Telephone to: 755.77.90. License A 478.
KENYA: SAFARI EXPERT. NILESTAR, 623 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., London W.C.2. 930 1895.
OVERLAND to Nairobi/Jo'burg. £465, Feb. 14. T.A.E. Travel, 62 Oxford St., London, W.1. 637 5916.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below

GUARANTEED Cheap Charters All countries. TRAVEL, 9 Ave.deVersailles, Paris. Tel.: 527.84.71.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

LOWEST JET FARES IN '76 Amsterdam Charter Exchange, Beursplein 3. Tel.: 020-244261.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE ACGIS (Since 1969). 5 R. d'Artois, Paris-8e. 1 floor up. — 523.02.15 & 522.02.14.

FLY ITSA, 87 Regent St., London, W.1. Tel.: 7342924, Rokin 107 Amsterdam. Tel.: 25 60 66.
LS.T.C., 41 Bld. Bischofsheim, Brussels, Belgium, Tel.: 218 4550.
JET FLIGHTS TO U.S.A., Australia, Asia, etc. Paris: 720.36.34.
WORLDWIDE Economy flights, 10 R. Montenotte, Paris-17. 380.66.72.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

STAYING IN PARIS?
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS Minimum rental 1 month. Also flats & houses for sale. INTER URBIS, 1 Rue Mollien, Paris (8e). Tel.: 622.46.20, 924.03.75.

UNIQUE TOWNHOUSE
Sunny side Ave. Foch, 3 floors with huge indoor swimming pool, private discotheque, sauna, tremendous terrace-garden, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, large servants' quarters, luxuriously furnished. Call: 553.12.28.
MONTHLY RENT: Fr. 25,000.

16th PLACE DE COLOMBIE: Splendid triple reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 baths, phone, deluxe furnishings. Fr. 8,000 net. Call: 280.20.42.

NEW, LUXURY furnished studio, Rue de Berri. Next Herald Tribune. Phone, garage, T.V. F.1,600 + charges. Box 92,386, Herald, Paris, or Sun., Jan. 18, 8-10 a.m., 359.06.10.
FROM PROPRIETOR, FURNISHED DUPLEX IN PASSY. Living, loggia, bath, kitchen, newly decorated, phone, calm, central heat. For single or couple. Telephone, mornings: 555.29.24.
MONCEAU: Double reception, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. Fr. 4,000 net. 720.80.67.
MIRABEAU: Double living + 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, carpets, phone, parking. LUXURY FURNITURE BY ANTIQUE DEALER. Fr. 3,700. Call: 535.64.49.
PASSY: Luxurious double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, telephone. Fr. 4,500, all included. Phone to: 267.00.41.
PASSY: Delightful 3 rooms, terrace, on garden, quiet, modern furniture. Fr. 1,700. 727.41.11.
NOTRE-DAME: Extraordinary studio, elevator, telephone, quiet. Fr. 1,100. 326.97.23.
15th: STUDIO, 31st floor, nice view, parking, phone. Fr. 1,400. 1 month or more. Call: 577.67.49, 7 p.m.
7th: SPLENDID 3 ROOMS, all comfort, 2 baths, 2 w.c.s, telephone. Fr. 4,200 net. 222.08.19.
16th, MICHEL-ANGE: Modern comfortable living + 3 bedrooms, balcony. Fr. 3,400 net. 723.59.51.
16th, SPONTINI: Luxurious fully equipped studio. Modern furnishings. Fr. 1,500. 723.59.51.
SORBONNE: 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, heating. Call: 033-65-69.
16th: 3rd person to share big flat. 224.85.63, after 6:30 p.m.
16th: Studio, comfort, phone, calm. Call: 966.19.08, a.m.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

TO LET WONDERFUL APARTMENT, Rue Monceau, Paris 8th, with good parking, 300 sq.m. + first-class studio for staff. New lease at low rent. Premium required for specially fine finishings & full equipment. Unique opportunity. Tel.: 260.99.38.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

ON ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES
IN SMALL, LUXURIOUS NEW BUILDING, 6th FLOOR, magnificent 4 rooms with terrace, uninterrupted view, lovely reception + 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 w.c.s, equipped kitchen, garage, telephone, maid's room, Fr. 6,000 + charges. ESNAULT — 266.39.40.

PRIVATE HOUSE
16th, MUETTE (near Bois): 3 receptions + 6 bedrooms + 4 bathrooms, etc. Fr. 6,000, 723.30.00.

NEUILLY: New building, high class, living-room + dining-room (separate) + 3 bedrooms + 3 baths, + LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN. Fr. 4,200 + charges. 723.30.00.

PARIS CENTRAL: 2-room flat, equipped kitchen, telephone, carpeted, balcony, sun, quiet, parking, swimming pool. Fr. 1,500. Tel.: 445.03.19.

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in tomorrow's I.H.T. It will be read by 172,000 other businessmen in Europe, North Africa and the Mideast. Just telex us the text (telex: Paris 280.509) before 11 a.m. and your ad will run the next day. We will bill you at U.S. $5.00 or local equivalent per line.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE in PARIS
IBOS
15 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris. Tel.: 553.97.89. Telex: 62893 F ibos.
- Fully equipped executive offices for daily or monthly rental.
- Multilingual secretaries hourly.
- Accommodation address facilities with mailbox, phone and telex.
- Mail, messages, orders taken and forwarded.

CITY OF LONDON
Have a prestige address, phone & telex near London Stock Exchange in the Banking, Insurance, Commodities & Shipping areas. Telex received free. Company Registration & Tax Advice. Message Minders International 42/45 New Broad St., LONDON, EC2M 1QY. Tel.: 01-628 0898. Telex: 8811725.

YOUR BRANCH OFFICE IN GERMANY, 15 mins. to Frankfurt airport. We run full service marketing and sales activities for world wide clientele. Stricker Consult, Gartenstr. 9A, 6057 Dietzenbach. Phone: 06074-23619.

OFFICE SERVICES

ANSWERING SERVICE
P.A.T., your private phone, secretary, TELEX, errands. American TAS System, 24-hour service. Call: 609.15.15.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMMODITY INVESTORS
The DUNN & HARGITT Computer Tested Trading Systems show average net profits of over 60% a year. Discretionary commodity accounts for risk oriented investors. Individual accounts from $100,000. Pool participants from $20,000. These services are not available to Americans or residents of any country where prohibited by local law.
Write for details to: Management Investment Est., Kirchstrasse 235, Schaan, Liechtenstein.

FRENCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF REJUVENATION offers Very important position to corresponding associate with capital. Havas Cannes France, No. 09552/06.

QUALIFIED FINANCIAL, organisational and legal consultants for your Scandinavian business. AB Episteme, Box 719, S-220 07 Lund, Sweden.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

ORTF High floor, with lift, very large studio, telephone, separate kitchen, bath, Fr. 1,300. Call: 742.52.37.

16th, ON SEINE: New, high floor, luxurious living + 2 bedrooms, telephone. Price: Fr. 1,950. Call: 766.29.02.
16th: 5 rooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, phone, garage, comfort. Tel.: 073-98-15.
TROCADERO: 2 rooms, phone, sunny & quiet. Fr. 1,500. 553.54.45.

GREAT BRITAIN

EXECUTIVE SERVICE LUXURY apartments available central London, Prince Regent House, Carburton St., London, W.1., England. Tel.: 01-637 0717.
LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses, consult the specialists, Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel.: London 629 8811
CHELSEA LUXURY SERVICE FLATS from £50/week. 01.370.6221.

HOLLAND

HOUSES TO RENT in Amsterdam, Bussum & Utrecht areas. Pierre's Rental Agency, Kapittelweg 389 Hilversum. Tel.: 02150-12196.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES
RUE DES CANETTES
Lovely building, freestone, entrance, double living, 2 bedrooms, equipped kitchen, bath, excellent condition. 538.52.52, ext. 40. No agents.

AVE. FOCH
300 sq.m., high class, 3 receptions, deluxe, woodwork, on one level, private garden + 2 bedrooms, 3 parking spaces + 2 maids' rooms. Phone: 325.63.73.

LE VESINET, 2 mins. R.E.R.
Beautiful house, facing south, entrance, living, terrace, equipped kitchen, 4/6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 w.c.s, 2-car garage, basement, pretty garden. Telephone to: I.M.F., 976.33.14.

SOLVE PARIS ACCOMMODATIONS. A great 75' canal boat, 4 bedrooms, 2 showers, 1 bath, etc., full cruising, Duties paid. $50,000 U.S., or equivalent. Taylor, Senegue (Huesca), Spain.
LARGE HOUSE, garage, 4,000 sq.m. Vallée de Chevreuse, 38 kms. from Paris. Call: 950.63.79.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

ENGLISH GIRL seeks room in flat with compatible girl, Paris-8e. Tel., a.m.: 359.01.40, ext. 370.

PERSONNEL WANTED

FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS, LOOK UNDER "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES": PAGE 7.

BENSON
FRENCH ELECTRONIC FIRM seeks
ENGLISH OR AMERICAN SHORTHAND TYPIST
for its export department possessing good shorthand-typing.
Place of work CRETEIL (Val de Marne)
Write with detailed C.V. to: BENSON, Direction du Personnel, R. J.-Lemoine ZI des Petites Haies, 94 CRETEIL. OR CALL: 897.10.90.

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries. Knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Telephone: 727.61.69.

AMERICAN BANK SEEKS EXPERIENCED FULLY BILINGUAL SECRETARY (Steno needed) Phone: 260-33-12

MAKE MONEY—Sell good U.S.A. land near Grand Canyon, Arizona Land Research Corp., P.O. Box 1,152, Phoenix, Ariz. 85001, U.S.A.

PERSONNEL WANTED

AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks English mother-tongue shorthand typist. Apply with C.V. to: Box 92,391, Herald, Paris.

MULTINATIONAL GROUP seeks BILINGUAL SECRETARY, English mother tongue. Send resumé to: M. Norais, 20 Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque, Paris-8e.

ABLE BILINGUAL SECRETARY (French-English), sought for secretary general of international association based in Paris dealing with industrial and commercial projects in Third World. Interesting and varied work with small team. British, Danish or Dutch national preferred. High salary for right person. Write to: Secretary General, C.E.C.I., 140 Champs-Elysées, Paris 75008.
INTERNATIONAL trading Co., Import/Export is looking for bilingual secretary, English/French. English shorthand required. Apply to: NISSEI SANGYO GmbH, 92086 Paris-La Défense, Tour Neptune. Tel.: 774.64.54.
LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks English mother-tongue teachers full & part-time for Paris & provinces. EEC or valid work papers. Tel.: Paris, 525-03-40, 10-12 a.m. & 2-4 p.m.
YOUNG dynamic perfectly bilingual English/French secretary, shorthand both languages required for Int'l Co. near Etoile. Tel.: 704.63.79 or 727.49.03. 14 h. to 17:30.
FRANCO-AMERICAN CULTURAL ASSOCIATION seeks bilingual secretary, good typist, prefer American with BA, working papers essential. Free Feb. 1. Call: Paris, 870-46-54.
FRENCH FIRM seeks shorthand typist, English mother-tongue, good knowledge of French. Send C.V. to: Box 92,354 Herald Tribune, Paris.
URGENTLY NEEDED. Experienced bilingual and trilingual secretaries. French/English/German (shorthand desirable). Call: Paris 236.97.49 & 96.63.
LOOKING for very good typists, English mother tongue, to work at home. Write with resumé to: Box 20,817, Herald, Paris.
SEEK FREELANCE TYPIST, Box 92,400, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FIELD ENGINEER
Age 42, 18 years heavy duty truck experience in sales and field service operation. Available. Contact: J. Berri, Kuefersirasse 15, 6200 Wiesbaden 13, Germany.

SAVE TIME!
Call: Paris 874.79.86. MARIE GILMERT selects your secretary or P.A.

ELEGANT ENGLISH WOMAN, 5 years tourism experience plus secretarial public relations background, speaks Italian, French, seeks challenging responsible position preferably Paris. Write: Brown, Via dal Moro 7, Rome. Tel.: 461956, 585345.
YOUNG LADY, 27, French graduate (Law), fluent English & German and French, experienced translation, seeks permanent job in California. Write: Box 92,398, Herald, Paris.
FEMALE, years experience English schools, teaching, tutoring French, library, Kindergarten. Free now. Box 1,029, Herald, Paris.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY French + fluent English. 5 years Canada, 3 years U.S. Shorthand both languages. Free now. Paris: 989.60.79.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH HARVARD M.B.A., 27, experience 2 years service business, seeks job in personnel or in a service firm Paris. T.: 825.40.34 or Box 1,028, Herald, Paris.
PLANNING CONTROLLER with proven success record with U.S. owned companies over the last 15 years wishes to join company where sales/profit motivation, creativity and realism are required. Box 0863, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2.
RECENT LAW GRADUATE, good knowledge of Spanish, French, German, desires employment. Stephen Bires, 606 Rathervue, Austin, Texas 78705, U.S.A.
AMERICAN, 21, B.A. Mathematics + Art History, strong French-Spanish skills, seeks job in Europe, 1 year business experience. Box 11,646, Herald, Paris.
DYNAMIC, 26, fluent French, English, German, Italian, experience journalism and law, seeks post Paris. Box 1,014, Herald, Paris.
GREEN-EYED GIRL FRIDAY, seeks job Paris. Degree French/English, typing, etc., will travel. 16A The Boltons, London, SW10.
FRENCHMAN, 26, degree English, fluent Italian, seeks career position. Paris 254.84.24.
AMERICAINE seeks Paris post. Bilingual: Smith B.A. Programming/organizational experience: IBM & French company. Free. Box 1,032, Herald, Paris.
URGENT. Frenchman, 25, B.A. Economics seeks position Int'l banking or export company. Totally mobile, fluent English. Write: Box 1,012, Herald, Paris.
FEMALE, 40, good appearance, fully bilingual English/French, German spoken, read. 10 years experience with multinational engineering company, seeks challenging position as high level secretary/assistant. Free immediately. Write: Box 92,352, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WAN[TED]

WIDELY TRAVELLED FR[...] MAN fully fluent in En[...] viously Sales Manager & [...] mercial Director for im[...] port firms overseas, seeks [...] lenging position with Int'[...] pany. Write: Box 1,036, [...] Paris.
BILINGUAL SECRETARY, e[...] versatile, seeks part-tim[...] Paris. Box 92,382, Herald, [...]
RELIABLE HARROVIAN [...] enced, will prepare & pai[...] walls. Paris. 532-57-12, ev[...]
U.S. STENO, B.A. Com[...] Work permit, own type[...] Part/full-time. Paris: 526-[...]

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH AU-PAIRS, [...] HELPS, NANNIES AVAIL[...] NOW. NASH PERSONNE[...] GRAND PARADE, BRIG[...] U.K. TEL.: 64902.
GOVERNESSES, NANNIES, [...] lers & housecouples, ex[...] references, seek posts a[...] Evington Agency, 4 Market [...] Leicester, U.K. Tel.: 530[...]
YOUNG WOMAN seeks job [...] keeper, governess Paris, [...] live-in. Box 92,387, Herald, [...]
YOUNG WOMAN seeks hous[...] ing post, New York. Refer[...] Box 1,016, Herald, Paris.
AMEROPEAN: Teach ski, [...] Child care. Paris 033.55.9[...]
U.S. STUDENT to babysit. L[...] Tel.: Paris, 548-23-23, after [...]

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED AND QUALI[FIED] TUTOR/TEACHER for liv[e-in] N.Y.C. and taking care of 2 [...] children, ages 5 & 6. Write [...] No. 11,549, Herald, Paris.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse-8, Rm 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finnerty, 22 Ave. de la Toison-d'Or, Bte. 12, 1060 Brussels. (Tel.: 513.57.40.)
BRITISH ISLES, SCANDINAVIA: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Susan Cullen, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2. (Tel.: 242 6593. Telex: 262.009.)
GERMANY: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, Frankfurt/M. (Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721. IHT D.)
GREECE, TURKEY: Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 618-397.)
IRAN: A.R.M. Mahmudi 12, Bastomi Street, Koorosh Kabir Ave., Tehran 15, Iran. Tel.: 622014/622517.
Other Mideast countries: Contact Paris office pending reopening of Beirut office.
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679-34-37.)
MOROCCO: Mr. R.A. Sta[...] 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanc[a] (Tel.: 27.36.83 or 22.00.5[...])
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Te[...] ing, Den Brielstraat 32, Am[...] sterdam 1015. (Tel.: [...] 828585. Telex: 13441.)
PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Am[...] 32 Rua das Janelas Ver[des] Lisbon (Tel.: 67275[...] 682544.)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. Char[...] H. Smith, 701 Pan Afri[...] House, 77 Trove St., Joha[n]nesburg 2001 South Afric[a] (Tel.: 230717. Telex: 8 40[...])
SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Pa[...] cios, Plaza Conde del Va[...] de Suchil, 7-2º Madrid [...] (Tel.: 447.44.00.)
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marsh[al] Walter, Chemin des Bleue[ts] 5, 1012 Lausanne. Tel.: [...] 283071.)
U.S.A.: Mr. Frank Torter[...] International Herald Tribu[ne] 444 Madison Ave., New Yo[rk] 10022. (Tel.: (212) 752-38-9[...])
FRANCE & OTHER COU[N]TRIES: 21 Rue de Ber[ri] 75380 Paris, Cedex 08 (Te[l.]: 225-28-90. Telex: 280509.)

* Classified Ads * Subscriptions * Renewal[s]

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE IF YOU PLAC[E] YOUR CLASSIFIED AD BY MAIL

Send this coupon to the nearest I.H.T. office toget[her] with text of your ad. You will be advised by return ma[il] of exact cost of your ad in your local currency. For yo[ur] guidance the basic rate is U.S. $4.90 per line per day [+] local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs or spaces in th[e] first line and 30 in the following lines. Minimum spac[e] 2 lines.

Name: ....
Address: ....

علاقات دولية